The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1867. NO. 177.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1867.

REMARKS OF

MR. BERRY, OF ORANGE,

Delivered in the Senate, on the 26th. instant, on the bill to levy a tax to pay the interest on the State debt, and for other purposes.

MR. SPEAKER:—If I were to consult my own feelings, and perhaps my interest, I would remain quietly in my seat, and give a silent vote either for or against this bill.—But, Mr. Speaker, a sense of duty forbids that course, and I feel constrained to rise in my place, and plead in behalf of our suffering people; and before I proceed to consider the bill, I ask leave to offer the following amendment, as a substitute for the original bill. If this substitute is adopted, it will provide for the liabilities of the State and to some extent afford a currency for the people. It will appreciate State securities, and in a short time raise them from that ruinous discount, at which they are now, to par. That great object once accomplished, public confidence will revive and a new impetus will be given to all industrial pursuits, and the old ship of State, which is now weathering the storm, will be righted and regain her once proud position amongst her sister States; and there will be wiped out *forever, I hope,* that foul stain of repudiation, with which she is now threatened.

Senators, before you cast your votes for the original bill, pause and contemplate the financial condition of the people just emerging from a great *revolution,* which has produced ruin and desolation broadcast over the State; one-twelfth of her white population lost, two hundred and fifty millions of her property gone, her currency repudiated; under all these circumstances can *she bear the burden* of this heavy bill? Mr. Speaker, my own opinion is she cannot; this bill proposes to increase the tax for 1867 one hundred per cent., and for 1868 two hundred per cent., thus quadrupling the public taxes three times the amount that will be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the State government. And, then authorize the Public Treasurer to borrow two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. After all this is done, Senators, there will still be a deficit of over one half million of dollars. The estimate of the Public Treasurer is that the tax bill that has passed will raise about three hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. If this estimate is correct the double of that is seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars for 1867, and for 1868, nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand and eighty-two dollars. These two sums, added together, make fifteen hundred and forty six thousand dollars. The funded debt of the State, prior to May 20th, 1861 and since 1865, is eleven million, four hundred and thirty-thousand dollars. Add to that amount three and a half millions authorized to be funded by the act of March 10th, 1866, and you have fourteen millions, seven hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. The annual interest on this amount is eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. This amount doubled for the next two fiscal years, ending in Oct., 1868, makes seventeen hundred and sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars. Add to that the estimates of the Treasurer for the next two years to meet the expenses of the government, four hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars, and you have the amount of two million two hundred and fifty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars, and leaves, still, a deficit of $611,625 to meet the liabilities of the State government for the next two years, and pay the interest on the State debt. Senators, add to this large amount the county taxes for the next two years and it will reach up to five or six million of dollars. This heavy burden is more than I am willing to impose on the people, it is more than they are able to pay. But, if you adopt the substitute, which proposes to issue bills receivable for all public dues, with seven hundred and fifty thousand of these bills, with the tax levied on the revenue bills, the Treasurer will be able to pay the interest on the State debt and meet the ordinary expenses of the government for 1867, and the levying of tax for 1868, double the tax in the revenue bill, will meet all public dues up to the meeting of the General Assembly in November, 1868.—They can then provide to meet the wants of the government up to 1869 and '70.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, answer some of the objections that are urged against this bill. They say that they will depreciate and finally cease to pass as money. Is this true, or is it not true? Let us examine and consider. I have come to the conclusion, after much consideration, that they will pass currently amongst the citizens of the State and answer all the purposes of a good currency. They are made receivable for all public dues, both county and State. The State promises to pay them at maturity in national currency in 1870; and for this purpose a tax is levied in 1868, which fund is to be set apart to redeem these bills at maturity. The faith of the State is pledged for this purpose, but the opponents of this bill say that nine-tenths of these bonds are due to foreigners, and that they will come here and exchange them off with the brokers at fifty per cent. below par. If this is true, let us see who is to be damaged; the State exchanges dollar for dollar, the State is then not injured; if the holders sell them to the broker for the fifty cents in the dollar and they sell them for sixty to the tax payer, they pay their taxes with them at one hundred cents in the dollar and thereby save forty cents in the dollar; so far nobody is injured, except the foreigner, and after the public taxes are paid in there will only be in circulation about $400,000, about thirty-five cents for each inhabitant; but they say that it will drive from circulation all the better currency.

Is this so? The two great staple articles of the State, cotton and tobacco, (to say nothing of naval stores, wheat, corn and rice) will bring in to the State some four or five millions of dollars. The idea that four hundred thousand Treasury bills could drive from circulation this large amount of national currency, is perfectly ridiculous. All that is necessary to make these bills current is, for the State to return to that proud position she once occupied; let the world know that she is *honest,* and intends to pay all her just liabilities. Think of it, Senators: previous to 1860, North Carolina bonds were worth, in foreign markets, more than gold and silver, and would command a premium. Then let us endeavor, as wise statesmen, to build up the good name of the State once more. But, Senators, if you expect to accomplish this great object, we must adopt a different policy from that pursued in this General Assembly. Instead of a rigid system of economy that was indispensably necessary, growing out of our impoverished condition, we have engaged in most extravagant schemes of expenditure. We have transferred stocks that were already pledged for the payment of the money that was borrowed to construct those works, which I doubt not will be regarded as acting in bad faith to those bond holders. Our system of legislation must be changed if we expect to gain our lost position.

Again, they say, the people have no confidence in Treasury bills. Why? Because the State has repudiated all she issued during the war. This was not her act; it was the act of the national Government. The issuing of Treasury bills has been the policy of the government from its very foundation, and in time of peace they have never depreciated, but always been redeemed in good faith; and they will again be redeemed.—Let us make the experiment, and I have no doubt of success.

But the Senator from New Hanover proposes a substitute, also, for the original bill; and what is it he proposes? To repudiate one-half the debt, provided the holder is willing; if not, he may hold on to his bond, and the State will levy a tax to buy up her bonds at fifty cents in the dollar. This policy was tried by the Confederate government, when she repudiated thirty-three and one-third of her Treasury bills; but it proved to be the most fatal blunder that government ever made. Her currency depreciated to a ruinous extent. And let North Carolina adopt the system and it will, I believe, be the most fatal act that could be adopted—one that would require a half century to recover from. Honesty is an old maxim, and let us adhere to it. Our people are honest, and with wise legislation and a little indulgence, they will pay the last penny.

We have had two long sessions of this General Assembly, and have done nothing up to this time, to restore public confidence, and if we adjourn without making some provision to meet the existing liabilities of the State, the consequences will be most fatal to the State and the people.

Mr. Speaker, if this substitute could be submitted to the people, I believe that nine-tenths of them would vote for it. Then why, Senators, should we not give it a trial? In no possible contingency can we be injured by the experiment, but we may be greatly benefitted. Other States have tried the system with great success, and why should it not succeed in North Carolina? I have labored for the last two sessions of the General Assembly to prevail on the Legislature to provide a currency for the people of the State; but my efforts have been unavailing, and I very much fear that, owing to the position taken by the officials of the Government, we will fail again. If so, let them take the responsibility. I feel as if I had discharged my duty, and am in no way responsible for failing to sustain the fair fame of the State.

This bill, Senators, is a compromise between the plan of funding and levying a tax. In a former speech I made on this subject, I showed that the compounding of interest would be most disastrous to the State, and I think I have demonstrated that the people can bear the burden of taxation at this time, to the extent that would be necessary to meet the outstanding liabilities of the State. If this is so, why should we not compromise on this bill that proposes to give the people a currency, and give them some indulgence from heavy taxation until they can regain their lost strength, in a financial point of view? This scheme, I regard as the only practicable plan that has been proposed, and I hope it will be adopted. And if you reject this, I hope the proposition of the Senator from New Hanover, to repudiate half the debt, will not prevail. Let it not go out to the world that the Legislature of 1867 has placed a stain on the once fair escutcheon of her old mother that can never be erased, but will go down from one generation to another, to her dishonor.

Senators, I have said all that I deem necessary in advocacy of this bill. It now rests with you to put your names on the record, either in favor of, or against it, so that your constituents may approve or disapprove of the vote. Some of the most distinguished statesmen and Jurists in the State approve the bill, and I do not believe that if the proposition was submitted to the people I have the honor to represent, there would be a dissenting voice.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the State are looking on with great anxiety to see the fate of this measure. I hope they will not be disappointed, but that it will pass and become the law of the State.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R.;" Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lott M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsay, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Cragin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj. F Wade, r
John Sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas R Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony, r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas R. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Tabor, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm E Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos E Stewart, c
7 John W Chandler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, r
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Ketcham, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferris, r
17 C T Hulbard, r
18 James M Marvin, r

MISSOURI.
1 Wm A Pile, r
2 C A Newcom, r
3 Thos E Noell, c
4 J J Gravelly, r
5 J W McClurg, r
6 R T Van Horn, r
7 Benj F Loan, r
8 J F Benjamin, r
9 G W Anderson, r

MICHIGAN.
1 Fer C Beamen, r
2 Chas Upson, r
3 Austin Blair, r
4 Thos W Ferry, r
5 R E Trowbridge, r
6 John F Driggs, r

MINNESOTA.
1 Wm Windom, r

19 Wm C Fields, r
20 A H Laflin, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aernan, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E B Washburne, r
4 A C Harding, r
5 E C Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby M'Cullum, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Sam'l Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Baum, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Nibiack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Colburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

IOWA.
1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Longbridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS.
Sidney Clark, r

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Parham, r
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, c
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

2 Ignatius Donnelly, r

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore, r
2 Wm A Newell, r
3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
4 John Hill, r
5 G A Halsey, r

NEVADA.
Delona R Ashley, r

OHIO.
1 Benj Eggleston, r
2 R B Hayes, r
3 Robt C Schenck, r
4 Wm Lawrence, r
5 Wm H Mungen, c
6 R W Clark, r
7 Saml Shallaberger, r
8 C S Hamilton, r
9 Ralph P Buckland, r
10 James M Ashley, r
11 John T Wilson, r
12 P Van Trump, c
13 G W Morgan, c
14 Martin Welker, r
15 Tobias A Plants, r
16 John A Bingham, r
17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
18 Rufus P Spalding, r
19 James A Garfield, r

OREGON.
J D H Henderson, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Samuel J Randall, c
2 Charles O'Neill, r
3 Leonard Myers, r
4 W D Kelley, r
5 Caleb N Taylor, r
6 D Markely Boyer, c
7 John M Broomall, r
8 Lawrence Getz, c
9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
10 Henry L Cake, r
11 D M Van Auken, c
12 Charles Dennison, c
13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
14 Geo F Miller, r
15 A J Goldsbrenner, c
16 Wm H Koontz, r
17 Daniel S Morrell, r
18 Stephen F Wilson, r
19 G W Schofield, r
20 Darwin A Finney, r
21 John Covode, r
22 J K Morehead, r
23 Thomas Williams, r
24 G V Lawrence, r

VERMONT.
1 E E Woodbridge, r
2 Luke Poland, r
3 W C Smith, r

WISCONSIN.
1 Halbert E Paine, r
2 Benj F Hopkins, r
3 Amasa Cobb, r
4 Chas A Eldridge, c
5 Philetus Sawyer, r
6 C C Washburne, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 C D Hubbard, r
2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 Daniel Palsey, r

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. *Marshal,* Daniel R Goodloe.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina—Session 1866–'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Ferebee
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Snead
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harriss
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.
32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—C Hand
39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr *Marshall*
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.,—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.,—A C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—*M* L McCorkle
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harriss
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, Macon, &c., J B Love, Jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C M Gorham
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Beasley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Allen
Buncombe—*M*ontraville Patton
Burke—John Sudderth
Cabarrus—J *M* Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W G *Morrissett*
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Hodnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G Moore, G May, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J *M* McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham
Cumberland—W McL McKay and T S Lutterloh
Currituck—W G Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—F H Rountree
Guilford—W R Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Gaston—D A Jenkins,
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harnett—Dr B C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C *Moore*
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B R Hinnant
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—B F Bright
Lincoln—Dr *M* L Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley and J M Hutchison.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm *M* Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan *M* Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W McClammy
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A Martin
Onslow—A J Murrill
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W R Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter *M*cRae
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory McNair and J A McArthur
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison *M* Waugh
Stanly—L C Morton
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Perry.
Warren—John R Turnbull, B M Collins
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and Dr Tyra York
Yadkin—T *M* Vestal
Yancey and *M*itchell—*Mr* Williams

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings ⅞ to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices.
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
Real Swiss Muslins and Tarltans.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb 26-171-tf

"Just a Step or two Ahead."

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS,

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "
ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,
Just received at

GEO. T. COOKE'S,
Cheap Store.

Feb 26-171-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,

TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR
LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN
AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN
AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec 20-tf

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

Brown Shirting	12½	cents	per	yard.
do.	16	"	"	"
4-4 " " heavy	20	"	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting "	25	"	"	"
Arctic Bleaching,	15	"	"	"
Willow Bridge do.	20	"	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"	"
4-5 Hanover extra "	32½	"	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

white all wool Flannel	45	cents	per	yard.
" " " " fine	60	"	"	"
4-4 " " " "	75	"	"	"
4-4 " " Extra fine Flannel	$1.00			

4-4 " all wool ext. heavy Shaker Flannel $1,00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16, Fayetteville, Str.

Feb 9-157-tf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 11-158-tf

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUANO to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb. 14—161-tf

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 4-152-tf

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 1-150-tf

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb. 14—161-tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 22-168-tf

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 8-156-tf

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1000 bush, Selected Seed Oats—very Choice, 100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.

Feb 22-168-tf

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.

Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROB'T ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

50 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
50 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. R. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Prs. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery *at Cost.*

Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.

A fine article of Bacon always on hand.—Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.

Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.

Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye "
2 " Old Monongahela **** Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins, In Store,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 1-174-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.

Feb 25-170-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES ARriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-170-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of Counter and Platform Scales.
At BRIGGS & DODDS.

Feb 25-170-3

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE.

FOR Farmers, Lawyers and Magistrates. Call and get a copy. Price $5.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Jan 26-145-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

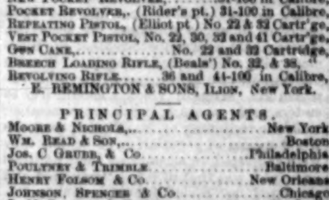
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT.
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.

Feb 15-162-3m



THE

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government.

ARMY REVOLVER,	44-100 in. Calibre,
NAVY REVOLVER,	36-100 in. Calibre,
BELT REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
POLICE REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
NEW POCKET REVOLVER,	31-100 in Calibre,
POCKET REVOLVER, (Rider's pt.)	31-100 in Calibre,
REPEATING PISTOL, (Elliot pt.)	No 22 & 32 Cartr'ge,
VEST POCKET PISTOL,	No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartr'ge,
GUN CANE,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
BREECH LOADING RIFLE, (Beals')	No. 32, & 38,
REVOLVING RIFLE	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, New York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

MOORE & NICHOLS,	New York
WM. READ & SON,	Boston
JOS. C GRUBB, & Co	Philadelphia
POULTNEY & TRIMBLE	Baltimore
HENRY FOLSOM & Co.	New Orleans
JOHNSON, SPENCER & Co	Chicago
L. M. RUMSEY & Co.	St. Louis
ALBERT E. CRANE,	San Francisco

Feb 16-163-2m*

LIGHT HOUSE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL
120 MAIDEN-LANE
New-York

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR TO ANY BURNING OIL IN USE. It is Non-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease the clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not so trying to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RACTCHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL

now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,
120 Maiden Lane, New York.

Feb 15-162-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, OF TARBORO, N.C.,
JOHN H. HYMAN, OF SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.

Aug. 28-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. B. UTLEY.

Feb. 20-6m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MY property in Louisburg is now vacated.—The residence is of the first class in the village. There are six good rooms in the house and two good offices on the yard—all in apple-pie order. The lot adjoins the Male Academy grove on the North and almost in front of the Female College. The Houses are almost new, gardens excellent, orchards and vines choice and shrubbery tasteful—all under good fencing. Cribs, Stables, and lot new.

TERMS: could be made easy to a responsible and punctual purchaser. There are thirteen acres attached.

THOS. K. THOMAS.

Feb 26-171-1w

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Feb 26-170-2m*

W. H. CHEEK,

LATE OF WARREN COUNTY, N. C. WITH

GRIFFIN, BRO., & CO.

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

105 LOMBARD STREET,
Baltimore.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and other country produce.

Peruvian Guano, direct from the Government Agent, and all other kinds of Fertilizers, at the manufacturers prices furnished for cash or on consignment of cotton.

Jan 31-149-2m

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Balsam Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIBLICAL RECORDER

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country.

Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 5—tf

EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BATTLE, *against* JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly *Sentinel,*" a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.

Feb 2-151-w6w

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1,00
For two months,	2,00
Three months,	2,50
Six months,	5,00
One year,	10,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year,	3,00
" " six months,	1,50

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1867.

The Reconstruction Act.

The passage of the new reconstruction bill over the veto of the President has already been announced to our readers. It is, therefore, no longer a subject of hostile discussion and animadversion in the ten States of the South, which by it are placed under military rule. It is now the law of the land, and, therefore, must be submitted to and obeyed. Our politics and our sense of obligation compel us to obey those who have the rule over us. We are no factionists and never have been. What we have opposed, has been from principle, but when an offensive measure has become law, we submit without hesitation. This course is a plain duty, yet it is not inconsistent with duty, that those who occupy official positions, and still consider the Constitution of the United States in force, should, in a peaceable way, seek to have the interpretation of the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law. For ourselves, we believe any such resort will be unavailing, and that it is the duty of all citizens of the Southern States, who remain in them, to obey the laws and conform peaceably to the requirements of those who rule over us.

Our past course, so far as we are competent to judge, has been strictly in accordance with the above suggestions. Much as we disapproved of the plan of reconstruction of President Johnson in some particulars, when we supposed it met the approbation of the ruling power, we submitted cheerfully to it and supported it to the last. Now that the ruling power of the country has pronounced his plan invalid and no longer law, we feel bound to accept that decision upon the same principle, and, however objectionable, not only not to oppose it, but as far as possible to promote quiet and submission under it.

When we opposed the Howard amendment, it was because it was proposed by the Congress, as we supposed, to the Southern people as freemen, having a choice, living in States in the American Union, but citizens yet to be reconciled, personally, to the ruling power. It was a proposition submitted to the sober judgment, conscience and choice of the Southern people. Believing this, we could not give it our approval; first, because it proposed, as we thought, a radical change in the government itself, conferring powers upon the Congress over the internal police and regulations of the States, at war with the whole spirit and tenor of the Constitution; at least, that that was its tendency and would result from its adoption. This, we repeatedly stated, was our strongest objection to it. Secondly, because we regarded the new principle of representation embraced in it, as necessarily forcing upon the Southern States and designed to force upon them, negro suffrage. The result in Tennessee fully sustains the correctness of our position, and it is greatly strengthened by the avowal of leading men in the ruling party, that nothing short of universal negro suffrage could terminate the controversy with the South. Thirdly, we opposed it, because the disfranchising clause forced upon Southern men, no more worthy—no more loyal than the disfranchised, the dishonorable act, of fixing upon their neighbors and friends the stigma of treason.—Now, as a matter of choice and conviction, this amendment was presented to us for acceptance. How could we approve it as honest, honorable men, supposing the States still in the Union and the Constitution still in force, in the exercise of a free choice? The threat that we must take it or submit to worse, could have no effect on honorable, unselfish minds.

Now, since the passage of the new reconstruction law, the case is totally changed.—The question of reconstruction is no longer submitted to the Southern people as a matter of choice. The ruling power of the government demands it; fixes it upon us as its plan of reconstruction, without regard to our wishes or consent. The question, therefore, is not whether we will accept or not. That is a settled fact, whether we will or not.

Men of hot blood and high mettle, looking simply to their own feelings or wishes, may demur—may declare their unwillingness to be reconstructed at such a price! They may avow their preference to remain out of the Union—to submit to military rule for years, rather than give consent to such a settlement. But the actors in this matter cannot act wisely, coolly and with proper deliberation, until they look at their entire responsibility. The present generation is acting for posterity—for eternity, if you please. For those who expect to remain in the South, is it wise for them to say, they will not submit? They must be entirely passive or they must take hold of it approvingly, and aid in some form in carrying it into effect. They must either lie still and be crushed by the revolution, or give in their adhesion to it and aid in its conduct. It will be almost impossible to be entirely quiescent. Disagreeable as our fate may be, we owe it to the quiet and peace of the country—we owe it to posterity, to submit to the inexorable demands of the ruling power or take part in it.

The country must have rest. Hunger, nakedness and death, not only for ourselves, but for our children, lie in the pathway of continued embroilment and agitation. We have prayed to be let alone, but this prayer is unavailing. We have labored and prayed for peace and constitutional freedom, but [illegible] to come to us at the will of the ruling power. The country for the present is one—it ought to be one, if concord and harmony ever visit our land again.—Such a Union as we have had may never be ours again, yet the country is indissoluble and inseparable. Shall it be again united, peaceable and prosperous? That day may be distant, yet we owe it to posterity, that we shall not prevent her early return to peace and quiet.

What then shall we do? We acknowledge our incapacity to instruct our readers on this momentous question. The mind grows dizzy and benumbed in contemplating it. We advise no man to take a course, that will soil his honor or his conscience. If conscience and honor forbid your co-operation in the plan of reconstruction as provided by Congress, it is your plain duty, not to put barriers or impediments in the way of those who will do it. Resistance longer is folly and ruin.

But is it best to be entirely quiescent?—We speak to those of all classes. Shall those, at least, who still have the right of suffrage secured to them, but who do not approve of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, lie still and do nothing? The plan will be carried out whether they will or not. What good will it do for you to stand still? Are you relying upon the Conservatives of the North? Vain hope! Are you looking for reaction in the North? Alas! that will come too late, if ever. Shall the true men of the State, who can do so, lie still or take part in the reconstruction? If compliance alone with Congressional demands were all, then, perhaps, we might leave the whole matter to those who have no objection to it. But is it right to leave the whole work of reconstruction to men, white and colored, who are not equal to the task? Shall only a moiety of the white people of the State take part in providing a Constitution for the State?

"Mr. Hutchison offered a substitute, providing for submitting the question of 'Convention' or no 'No Convention,' to a vote of the people.

Mr. Morehead moved to amend the original resolution by inserting after the word 'people' in the preamble, the words, *without regard to color.*

Mr. Scoggin refused to accept this amendment."

But why did Mr. Scoggin *refuse* to accept of Mr. Morehead's amendment? Is he afraid to go before his constituents upon the issue of negro suffrage? It seems so, consequently he was for '*accepting*' the Sherman bill without endorsing it. We can understand how politicians of the school to which Mr. Scoggin belongs should fear to endorse this measure, when we remember, from the testimony of Mr. Blythe, that the worst species of persecution to which they were subjected on account of their political principles was that of being "maligned and slandered as favoring negro suffrage."—Verily have these men obtained more than they bargained for as the reward of their efforts to overturn the existing State government.

The foregoing, which we copy from our excellent cotemporary, the *Old North State*, is well-put. The amendment of Mr. Morehead fell like a bomb-shell in the Holdenite ranks, and his remarks, subsequent to the refusal of Mr. Scoggin to accept it, were pertinent and withering. It was evident to all who witnessed the scene, that Mr. Logan, of Rutherford, who was regarded by the diminutive lights as the great Radical luminary, *(lucus a non lucendo)* particularly felt the cutting satire and home thrusts of Mr. Morehead. Mr. Scoggin, who was merely used as the cats-paw for the occasion, had introduced his resolution to the effect that the State government should be re-organized at once by the "loyal people" of the State, but when invited to add the words "without distinction of color," Mr. Scoggin subsided, and Mr. Blythe, who sat immediately behind him, and whose idea of "persecution," as expressed before the Judiciary Committee, consisted in being accused of advocating "negro suffrage," exhibited a painful uneasiness. The dilemma of all these gentlemen was sufficiently laughable and amusing, but it was rendered doubly so by the exceeding *gravity* of Gen. Logan, who evidently didn't either appreciate or relish the joke.

We regret, that the speech of Mr. Morehead could not have been written out for publication, but it was one of those happy *impromptu* efforts that cannot easily be re-produced. It was our purpose to have attempted a report of the many excellent points and capital hits that he made, but perhaps it is best to let them pass with the occasion which gave rise to them. It is sufficient to say that the enfranchised Col. Morehead indicated a course of tactics that impressed the disfranchised Gen. Logan with an evident apprehension, that the Sherman Bill was not such a glorious concern, after all, for himself and others somewhat similarly circumstanced. The General left for Rutherford the same evening.

Colored Aspirations.

The *Commercial*, of Knoxville, Tenn., says that the leading colored citizens of the Knoxville District manifest a strong disposition to place on the track a candidate for Congress of their own color. If the military authorities, under the new reconstruction bill, should favor this in the ten Southern States, it will no doubt be generally desired by the colored people. We have been acquainted with colored people all our lives, and we have always heard that black people thought "white folks very *unsartin*." It would be a wonder if they did not, in their altered condition, hold the same opinion.

CAPTIONS.—We have given to our readers full Captions of the Laws and Resolutions, passed at both sessions of the Legislature, for which we are indebted to R. W. Best, Esq., Secretary of State. We have also forwarded by mail all the Captions ordered by our friends.

KINGDOM OF CANADA.—A confederation of the British North American Provinces has been effected by the consent of the British Cabinet and House of Lords, to be called the Kingdom of Canada, to be governed by a Governor General. Another rumor is, that Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, is to be the King.

MR. BERRY'S REMARKS.—The speech of Mr. Berry of Orange will be found on the first page of the daily.

REMARKS OF MR. SPEED,

Senator from Perquimans and Pasquotank,

IN THE SENATE, ON WEDNESDAY LAST, ON PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE PROPOSITION TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS THE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION DEVISED BY SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN IN WASHINGTON.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that the Committee on Federal Relations, composed as it is, of men of calmness, deliberation, and high cultivation, and enjoying, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the Senate and the country, did not, after the lengthened consideration which they gave the subject referred to them, come to some definite conclusion, and recommend some course of action, to be taken upon it. But since they have simply made a report upon the resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration, without any recommendation, we will have, if we can, to ascertain their views upon the subject from the report which they have submitted. They tell us, Sir, that there is nothing in the resolution, they are fully persuaded, which the people of North Carolina would not accept, if they were assured they would accomplish the object they have so deeply at heart, so ardently desire. That the people are satisfied that no *material* prosperity is possible; no alleviation of their sufferings; no arrest ing the disorganization, social or political, until these vexed questions are settled, and political union established upon a just and liberal basis—that the State, to accomplish an end so desirable, indeed paramount, should do any thing consistent with her honor, and that the Committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not, and would not, and ought not, at this time, to consent to, provided a final settlement could be arrived at.

Well, Mr. Speaker, after a calm and full survey of present indications, and the *animus of the Federal Congress*, the Committee can see no good that can result from the adoption of the Resolution. But, on the contrary, such action on the part of this General Assembly may be so construed as to place the people of the State in a position at once false and degrading. Why? Because it is a matter of common fame, that Congress has passed an act, in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, intended as punishment to her people. The Report says: "In view of this fact, it does seem to your Committee to be an inopportune time to come forward with propositions of our own." The Committee then say that "they have ever been and are still willing to yield all the issues of the late unfortunate contest, and even more than was legitimately involved, yet there is a point, beyond which honor and self-respect forbid us to go." Surely that point cannot be found in a proposition, which your Committee say, if submitted to the people, would be acceptable to them, and in which "your Committee see nothing to which North Carolina could not, and ought not to agree, at this time, provided that by so doing a final settlement of our troubles could be arrived at." Can that honorably be done for a price which may not be proposed for a *consideration?* Can it be that to come forward and propose a plan of adjustment, which, in the opinion of the people, "is a better mode, a more generous mode, one better calculated to secure the peace and harmony of this great land," one more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our institutions are founded, than any yet offered them, will either violate any principle of honor or reach a point beyond which honor or self-respect forbid them to go, or mantle any cheek with a blush?

But "the time is inopportune," say the Committee; but if it would effect the object so much desired, they are fully persuaded, if submitted to the people of North Carolina, it would be acceptable to them; as your committee see nothing in the proposition which North Carolina could not and ought not, at this time, to consent to. Ah! but say the Committee, if suffer we must, let us try and conduct ourselves, in this hour of our unparalleled misfortune and woe, in such a manner as not to reflect shame upon the record of the past. *Certainly.* Keep your records as pure as chrystal and your garments as white as wool. Let your escutcheon be so garnished with modesty and purity that the smallest soil will be visible as a spot upon the sun. Can it be possible, is it within the reason of things, that to come forward, *when invited*, and propose a plan, which we think a better one than any yet devised, can reflect shame upon the records of the past? Sir, we have repeatedly set forth our feelings, declared our sentiments and intimated our wishes, by acts and declaratory resolves; but never embodied our plans. Now, Sir, when invited, we do come forward *for the first time*, and propose a plan as embodied in the preamble and resolutions. The North having failed to agree upon a plan, and invited a proposition, *it is neither impolitic, imprudent, unmanly or dishonorable*, to respond. Indeed, sir, it is prudent, wise, honorable and manly to state, frankly, upon what plan,—how much we will concede,—not to prevent harsh legislation, not to avert impending vengeance, but to *meet and be met*, upon a common centre, around which all sections may in harmony and concert revolve forever. But, say the committee, it is a matter of common fame, known to all, that Congress has passed an act in effect destroying the organization of the State, and placing restrictions on her action, evidently intended as a punishment to our people, and upon this, the committee predicate all their opposition, *if any*, to the passage of the resolution. Sir, I was born in a land of liberty and well know its value, and, in the name of our common heritage, I protest against the sovereign State of North Carolina standing still and seeing her citizens punished by unconstitutional enactments without entering her most solemn protest. If her citizens have violated any law,—if they have committed treason,—let the laws be administered. No *ex post facto* laws to punish at wholesale before conviction. Sir, this act is not yet the law of the land; possibly it may never be. If it is, as the committee says, when "after the lapse of time, when wiser, more dispassionate and cooler councils shall prevail," I wish this preamble and resolution to stand of record, in the name of the people of North Carolina, as witness of their oft repeated assertion that their great wish *is now*, for the formation of a more perfect Union and for the restoration of peace and harmony on an indestructible basis.

What is this proposition, when divested of all feeling and exaggeration? The 1st. section was ordained in full by the State Convention and ratified by the people, and is clearly set forth in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

The second clause is also ordained by the State Convention.

Section third is already a part of the Constitution of the United States, as in the 4th article, section 2nd, and is fully incorporated in the civil rights bill.

The 4th section proposes a change in the basis of representation from numbers to voters, and obliterates the legal distinction in franchise qualification on account of race or color, and establishes a maximum property qualification, and excludes from enumeration all who are excluded on account of race or color only; and this is in fact the only change; the others being long recognized and quite as effective now as they will be after the incorporation of all these clauses into the United States Constitution.

The amendment proposed to the State Constitution is *cardinal* and Radical, but after all is simply a return to the Constitution of our fathers, "agreed to and resolved upon by the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, at Halifax, on the 18th of Dec. 1776, which allows all freemen of the age of twenty-one to vote for members of the House of Commons, and women, free negroes and freeholders to vote for members of the House of Commons, from the Borough towns," except that in this the women are excluded, and $250 in taxable property, or the ability to read and write, is instead of the freehold qualification. Now, sir, in view of all the facts and circumstances which surround this question, and in aid of our friends North, I submit if it is not better to submit this proposition as a basis of settlement than to wait until we find ourselves overwhelmed by the combination of Southern radicalism and free negroism, and that, too, when the body of the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the South is excluded from all participation in the governing power.

The leading objection to this plan lies not in the property qualification or impartial suffrage, as it is called, but in a doubt of the capacity of the freedmen properly to appreciate and use suffrage. But that is not the issue. The issue is qualified or unusual suffrage to freedmen, and disfranchisement of the body of the virtue, patriotism and wisdom of the whites. Between these, we are now compelled to express our preference.

The other great objection is the right of Congress to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the States by the Constitution to regulate their own internal concerns, and to proclaim martial law over a State in times of profound peace, when the State has not one man in arms, an organized militia, or a single implement of warfare. Is it manly,—does it accord with the genius of our institutions,—does it display the spirit of free men,—is it just to ourselves,—to our posterity,—is it in full discharge of our representative duties to our constituents,—to sit quietly by and witness the perpetration of all these enormities and neither remonstrate, propose or protest? In view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding us, ought we not, at this time, to take some initiatory step to express our opinion, indicate our will and embody our plans, if for no other reason, (if you are satisfied, of what I am not, that it will have no effect on Congress) to sustain our friends in their future efforts and in approbation of their past course?

I am clear in my own opinion, if we have friends in the President of the United States and his cabinet, or if we have friends among the moderate Republicans in Congress, or among the masses at the North, it is our duty to hold up their hands in this, the great crisis of our fate. I am fully satisfied, and feel well justified in declaring, that the great difficulty in harmonizing the country grows out of mutual misapprehension of each other by the two great sections. Mutual misapprehension does exist; mutual jealousy *is patent*; and harmony, conciliation, and concert of action cannot be restored until "the green-eyed monster" is stifled. The South desires to preserve its manhood, and will, at any hazard, preserve its honor and maintain its self-respect. The Southern people are generous, brave and true, and will never consent to anything that savors of either truckling or bravado. After mature reflection and consultation, and I am pleased to find myself so well and so ably sustained by the Committee in their report, I am satisfied there is, in this proposition, no sacrifice of honor, manhood, person or property. I desire to sustain the President and his Cabinet in any laudable effort to harmonize the country, I desire to sustain the friends of Constitutional liberty wherever found, and especially do I desire to let those of our friends at the North, who stood by us in the brightness of the morning and in the darkest hour of our trial, know that we are willing to submit to terms which *we think hard*, to be restored to our proper *status* in the Federal Union. That, notwithstanding we have pronounced the ordinance of secession void—assented to and acquiesced in the abolition of slavery—abrogated and annulled the solemn obligations of the State, by the repudiation of the State debt incurred in aid of the rebellion—ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; and taken the oath prescribed as the condition of amnesty and pardon; we are, *still*, willing to make another effort to secure a final settlement; to be again united with them in a common country and concerted action for the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." I desire them to know, and the world understand, that conservatism is still the "grand characteristic" of the good old North State, and that the conservative masses are not only willing but anxious to return to the great principles of constitutional liberty proclaimed by their fathers at Charlotte, on the 20th. day of May, 1775, and embodied in the Constitution of the United States in 1787. That the people of North Carolina acquiesced in the exactions required (as they supposed) as conditions precedent to speedy rehabilitation, *frankly, truly, unreservedly*, with a steady purpose to observe and keep them. If all their sufferings, faithfulness and fortitude during the late war, their prompt appreciation of the situation, and ready compliance with all the requirements since the surrender, do not satisfy the "governing States," *so called*, of their firmness and fidelity, they are still willing, *upon the invitation of representative men of the North*, professing to desire the reconstruction of the government upon principles of liberty regulated by law, to come forward, "if they think there is a better mode, a more generous mode, a mode better calculated to secure the peace and harmony and prosperity of this great land, and propose it." Believing the plan stated in the preamble a better plan, a more generous one, and one better calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of this "great land," and, in their opinion, more in accordance with equity, justice and the principles upon which our Republican institutions are founded, than the one commonly known as the "Howard amendment," or No. 14, of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, they "come foward and propose it. "They desire it known that their own sense of justice, not coercion, prompts them to extend to all classes of citizens, "not rash equality; but equal rights;" and that they have guaranteed to every citizen ample protection in all that pertains to the "rights of persons and the rights of property;" and that when by practice and growth in knowledge of *principles* any class of citizens comes to understand and appreciate their own rights and interests, and the rights and interests of others, they too will enjoy impartial participation in the elective franchise. The people of this Commonwealth have ever shown a willingness to extend the principle to all who are sufficiently informed, and cover all with the mantle, but will never voluntarily divest any who have ever been invested with the elective franchise. They can never be the voluntary instruments of depriving themselves of the great body of the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the State in the governing power; and in the name of a common ancestry, in the name of a common country, in the name of the great principles of equality, in the name of the freemen of this good old commonwealth and in the name of Jehovah, the common Father of us all, I protest against it.

It is my deliberate opinion, well and calmly considered, still I express it with deference and diffidence, that this General Assembly ought to pass the preamble and resolution or something similar to it, speedily and unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, if Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, are better than all the waters in Israel; if they will not heal, then we must yield to the inevitable and bathe in the Jordan.

Having discharged my duty, I shall await events. The destiny of this State is my destiny. Her people are my people. Her God is my God; where she is there will I be also, to love, honor, cherish and defend her.

The *La Crosse Democrat* says: A few days since a gentlemen went into an oyster saloon in Boston, and, upon calling for a saddle-rock stew, observed a man near him eating a very warm stew with his fingers. "Don't you furnish your customers with spoons?" said the astonished stranger to the proprietor: "Oh, yes," said he, "but that is Gen. Butler at that table!"

A Maine paper suggests that high schools, where young ladies can be taught household duties, be established in that State, and F. W.—fit for wives—be inscribed on the degrees.

A Texas paper, in illustrating the advantages of advertising state, that a gentleman advertised the loss of a $50 note and found it in his vest pocket before he reached home.

DIED.

At Chapel Hill, on Friday, afternoon, March 1, 1867, SARAH W., wife of Prof. M. Fetter, of the University.

For twenty-nine years this lady has been one of the chief ornaments of society at Chapel Hill, adorning it no less by her kind and cheerful and generous nature than by the singular charm and grace of her manner. No death in the place has ever called forth a more universal expression of regret, among all classes. She died in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while our tears flow, for our own loss, and for her irreparably bereaved family, we humbly trust that our beloved friend has passed safely beyond, and that her solemn journey has ended in the presence of her Saviour. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.

mar 6-177-6t

CHEAP LIGHTS.

60 cents per Gallon for Non-Explosive Oil.
70 " " " Kerosene Oil.
Warranted No. 1.

A good assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks and Oil Cans at

POOL & UZZLE'S,
2 doors West Presbyterian Church,
Raleigh, N. C.
mar 6-177-1w

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO REspectfully inform those who have heretofore patronised him, and the public generally, that he is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

A few paces South of the Court House, one door West of R. G. Lewis' law office.

All orders in his line of business will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Special attention will be paid to renovating old clothes. All spots of grease, turpentine, &c., entirely removed.

E. G. KING.
mar 6-177-1w

AT A MEETING OF THE CRESCENT BASE Ball Club, at its Club Room in this City last night, March 5th. 1867, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Club does hereby direct the Secretary to forthwith transmit a challenge to the University Base Ball Club of Chapel Hill, N. C. to contend for the Champion Ball of the State.

W. E. ANDERSON, President.
S. G. RYAN, Secretary.
mar 6-177-tf

FOR RENT.

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
mar 6-177-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, 26th. inst., at my residence, three and a half miles north of Pittsboro, I will sell to the highest bidder SIX VERY FINE MULES, a stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

Also, one hundred barrels best bread CORN, ten or twelve thousand pounds fodder, oats, &c., &c.

Also, one thrashing machine, wheat fan, cutting knife, plows, hoes and every description of farming utensils.

One set black-smith tools, &c., &c.,

The above named property will be sold *strictly for cash and no mistake.*

W. S. GARRETT,
Pittsboro, N. C.
mar 6-177-w2t

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Table Cutlery, Spoons, Castors, Waiters, Lamps Brittanic, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Toilet Setts, Paper Hangings, Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Seives, Shovel and Tongs, And Irons and Irons, Sausage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO,
Newbern N. C.
Jan 31-146-1t

AUCTION SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and four fine Horses, Harness and other articles belonging to the Exchange Hotel, has been postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Market.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
mar 5 176-td

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5 176-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kits.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sardines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5-176-tf

SHOT AND POWDER,—In large quantity, just to hand.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5-176-tf

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
24 Fayetteville Street 24
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

repairing done neatly and with dispatch. He has also on hand a fine assortment of CLOAKS, GOLD-PENS, POCKET KNIVES, &c.

A choice lot of elegant STATIONERY, also in Store, and many little niceties that will repay inspection.

Old GOLD and SILVER bought and sold.

Feb 25-170-3m

BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVING FROM THE NORTH A LARGE supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,

Inks, Pens and Fancy articles. All cheap for the times. Call and see.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 23-2weod

JUST ARRIVED,

INKS! INKS!! INKS!!!

In Bottles of various size—best quality.

ALSO,

Blank Books, and a great variety of School Books.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 25-170-tf

GARDEN SEEDS—LANDRETH'S BEST, fresh and Genuine at

BRANSON & FARRAR
Feb 21-166-tf

AGENT OF FAYETTEVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY. L. BRANSON, at

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 21-166-tf

IRON AND TIN WARE.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

NO. 44 FAYETTVILLE STREET.

SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTAtoe Digs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Hames, Planter's Steel Hoes.

-ALSO-

Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12. Bladder Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Feb 22-168-tf

IN SEASON.

20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Dec 12-tf

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

2 TONS Swedes and Refined Iron, comprising 5 to 8 Inch Plow Iron, Tin, and Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Round Iron.

ALSO,

Saml. W. Collins' Axes.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Feb 26-170-tf

1867.

OPENING OF SPRING TRADE.

16 WESTERN EMPIRE COOKING STOVES arriving with complete Sets of Utensils, which added to our former Stock, makes our assortment to consist of 30 to 40 Cook Stoves, various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Feb 19-164-tf

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,
COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Families. Furnished complete.

J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.
Dec 15-tf

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
PROPRIETOR.
Jan 12—3m

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Proprietor.
Nov 9-tf

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,
Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice.—Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE
Proprietor
Nov 30-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B HUNTER, GRANVILLE CO., N. C.
E. H. LASSITER, NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,
[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER.]
Cotton Factors, & General Commission
MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.
Feb 6-154-3m

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

TWO SISTERS WANT SITUATIONS AS teachers. One is competent to teach English and the rudiments of French; the other is competent to teach English, Music on Piano and the rudiments of French.

References given and required.

Address Miss Y.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 5-153-1w*

FOR RENT.

THE Office formerly owned by J. K. Marriott and lately used as a Store, is for rent for the balance of this year.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, works well in Harness, well grown.

R. K. FERRELL.
mar 1-174-1w

MULES STOLEN, $100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON County on Monday night the 28th. inst., four MULES, 1 horse mule, mouse colored, 3 mare mules color, black, sorrel and mouse color. The two latter bought from the Government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery. Address,

J. W. B. WATSON,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 1-150-tf

FOR RENT.

A Small house with two rooms, and fire places. Apply at the

SENTINEL OFFICE.
mar 5-176-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,
(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.)
General Grocers
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 6 OLD STREET,
OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,
Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.
Feb 13-164-3m

FERTILIZERS
FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF

Moisture	[illegible]
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	[illegible]
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	[illegible]
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 4-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	[illegible]
Salts	[illegible]
Insoluble	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE, Warren County, N. C.
J S FOOTE, "
Col JOHN WIMBISH, Granville "
B T BALLARD, Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS, " "
R. F. YARBOROUGH, " "
L. BATTLE, Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT, " "
W T WRIGHT, " "
L M CONYERS, " "
H G WILLIAMS, " "
J P HILLIARD, " "
J P JENKINS, " "
J J THORNTON, " "
Dr W H WATSON, " "
T J BODDIE, Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE, " "
Hon S H ROGERS, Wake "
T P BRASWELL, Edgecomb "
J H ARMSTRONG, " "
J L LYON, " "
E H FLOWERS, " "
Col G W HAMMOND, " "
W W BARKER, " "
J B TAYLOR, " "
J N TAYLOR, " "
Gen M W RANSOM Northampton "
W P SOLOMON, Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR, Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.
Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,
No. 1015 Main Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)
Richmond, Va.;
THOS. BRANCH & SONS,
No. 8 Old Street
PETERSBURG, VA;
BRANCH, SONS & CO.,
Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.
BANKERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg.
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	[illegible]
" Charlotte	[illegible]
" Clarendon	[illegible]
" Commerce	[illegible]
" Fayetteville	[illegible]
" Lexington	[illegible]
" " at Graham	[illegible]
" North Carolina	[illegible]
" Roxboro'	[illegible]
" Thomasville	[illegible]
" Wadesborough	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]
" Yanceyville	[illegible]
Commercial Bank Wilmington	[illegible]
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	[illegible]
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	[illegible]
Miners' and Planters' Bank	[illegible]

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.
Feb 6-154-3m

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR THE County of Wake, having been appointed by the County Court of Wake, February Term, 186[illegible], to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, have by request all persons having claims against the County of Wake which have not been before presented, to present the date and amount of their claims, to the Committee at their office, in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday and Tuesday of Spring Term of the Superior Court or to either one of the Committee previous to that time.

N. J. WHITAKER,
G. W. NORWOOD,
M. B. ROYSTER.
} Committee.
Feb 25-170-lawtc

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco at R. K. FERRELL'S.
Dec17-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—F. G. King carries on the Tailoring business on the old *Register* row, near the Post-Office.

Pool & Uzzle, near the Presbyterian Church, advertise "Cheap Lights."

Creech announces the first instalment of Spring Goods,—a forerunner of what is to come. It is needless to say "give him a call."

W. S. Garrett, near Pittsboro, will sell fine mules, cattle, hogs, fodder, oats, corn, &c., at public auction, on the 26th inst.

Mitchell, Allen & Co., of Newbern, offer a variety of goods to house-keepers.

THOMPSON'S.—Mr. W. H. Thompson (to whose advertisement, in another column, we invite attention,) has recommenced business at his old stand on Fayetteville street, and presents to the public a handsome assortment of Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Stationery, &c. He has fitted up his establishment with great neatness, and his stock is attractive and tasteful. Thompson's may well be called the "Gem Store." We wish our young friend much success.

YARBOROUGH HOUSE.—The Editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*, who has visited this city, speaks in the following complimentary terms of this establishment:

"The Yarborough House at Raleigh, N. C., is now under the management of Mr. W. G. Riddick, who has made great improvements in the establishment. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords and Mr. Riddick and his assistants are attentive and accommodating."

LENT.—The season of lent began to-day, —Ash-Wednesday. It ends on Easter Sunday, April 21.

THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.—Up to Saturday evening last, there were removed to the Cemetery the remains of two hundred and sixty-nine of our noble dead. This exhibits remarkable earnestness and activity. Owing to the heavy and continuous rain of the past three days, nothing has been done.

The young men of the City, as a general rule, have worked faithfully, and a number of ladies have sent them, each day, while engaged in their patriotic labors, the most sumptuous refreshments.

With the arrangements that have been perfected, the remaining bodies can be removed in ten days. The Superintendent will then be in readiness to receive shrubbery, evergreens, &c., and begin the mounds and terraces.

It is hoped that, as soon as the weather justifies the resumption of operations, those who have, as yet, neither assisted in person or by a contribution of funds, will aid in the pious work.

It is the purpose to make the Memorial Cemetery a lovely and attractive spot,—a fit depository of the sacred dust. Under the auspices of the devoted women who have it in charge, it will doubtless be made in every respect worthy of the design.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature of this State rejected the proposition of the Southern programme, suggested by Judge Sharkey. The people, anticipating that they would be allowed to make choice of a Governor, are generally anxious for the re-election of Gov. Humphreys.

REV. GEO. T. WILLIAMS.—A dispatch was received in this city, on yesterday, from Annapolis, Md., announcing the arrival of this gentleman, at that point, in a condition of hopeless insanity. Although this sad result has been apprehended for some time, we had fondly hoped that his intellectual powers might have remained unimpaired. His trial has been docketed for the 20th inst. At an informal conference of his friends, held on yesterday, it was determined to enter no plea of insanity, but to rest the case, as before, solely upon its merits.—*Petersburg Index.*

The majority of the Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives have reported against the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. A minority submits a resolution of ratification under protest.

The cleverest of the two negroes in that body was one of the majority.

The Washington *Chronicle* is in ecstacies over the President's veto. It pays it the following distinguished compliment:

"A veto which would have done credit to Jefferson Davis, in the midst of the rebellion, and have worked wonders for that fierce crusade upon free institutions."

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President, is described as pale and thin, with "a countenance of thoughtful sadness, and expression of deep curiosity." She is a woman of rare mind, and is spoken well of by all who know her.

A man died in Annapolis, a few days ago, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog three months ago, and for three days preceding his death the mere sight of water, or any other liquid, would throw him into violent spasms.

From the Tarboro' Southerner, (Extra.)

The Legislative Stay-Law Declared Invalid.

Judge Barnes' Decision.

At Martin Superior Court of the present week, the interesting question of the validity of the recent Legislative Stay Law was presented to Judge Barnes, and as it involved grave considerations, he reduced the opinion to writing. At the request of the Bar, he kindly consented to furnish a copy for publication:

Opinion of David A. Barnes, Judge presiding at Spring Term, 1867, of the Martin Superior Court of Law, delivered in a case involving the question on the validity of an act of the General Assembly, passed at its present Session, entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein."

In the matter of William H. Hughes, recently decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, it is held that the Convention of 1865 "was a rightful Convention of the people," but the Court declined to enter upon a discussion of its powers. It having been decided then, that it was a rightful Convention, the question arises was it unlimited or restricted in its powers. Neither the proclamation of the President of the United States authorizing it to be called, or the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor calling it, attempted to limit its powers. Many of the ablest minds in the Convention of 1835 held that a Convention of the people could not be limited, even by an act of the Legislature calling it into existence, upon the principle that no limitation can be imposed upon the people when assembled in their sovereign capacity, a Convention in theory being but such an assemblage of the people. But, however this may be, no limitation of power was attempted to be placed upon the Convention by the President, who through a Provisional Governor provided "that the people might, in a quiet and orderly manner, elect delegates to a Convention." The people upon that invitation assembled in Convention and passed certain ordinances and among them one entitled "an ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," and by the 24th Section thereof, provided that "the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or nullify this ordinance until the third Monday in November, 1868."

The Convention subsequently provided for the election of members of a Generally Assembly, and made an apportionment of representatives in the House of Commons. The General Assembly thus authorized to be elected, passed an act altering and modifying in essential particulars this ordinance, and in express words repealing so much of said ordinance as comes in conflict with said act.

The very grave and important question is presented, which of these is the law of the land, which is binding upon the Courts to administer, the officers of justice to execute, and the people to obey. Both come from sources entitled to our highest consideration and respect; but both cannot be obeyed, as they are repugnant to each other, and it is impossible to reconcile them. Embarrassing as this position is, the path of duty in which a Judge must walk is plain and unmistakable. He must patiently and industriously seek to enlighten his judgment upon all questions, and especially must he do this, when it involves the right of the Legislative department to legislate upon a particular subject; a body for whose opinions he should always have the highest regard, and whose action he should always sustain, if he can conscientiously do so. When his judgment is thus enlightened, and he clearly sees the path of duty and right, he must walk steadily, firmly, and fearlessly in it.

The Convention having been decided to be a rightful one, I presume it will not be questioned that it had the power to amend the Constitution or even adopt a new one, which would have had binding efficacy upon all, even if it had not been submitted to the people for ratification. Whether under the circumstances, the Convention should have done so is a different question and does not affect the question of *power* which I am now discussing. They could have incorporated in the Constitution or organic law a provision that the General Assembly should never thereafter change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, or they could have placed any other limitation upon the power of the Legislature. Our present State Constitution furnishes evidence that a Convention has the power to place a perpetual prohibition upon the action of the General Assembly, even in matters purely legislative in their character. Section 42nd is as follows: "That no purchase of lands shall be made of the Indian nations, but on behalf of the public by authority of the General Assembly." The third clause of the fourth section of the first Article of the amended Constitution provides that, "The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case." The 4th clause of the same section and Article provides that, "The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same." The 5th clause of the same section and Article provides that, "The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such shall have been given, under such directions and such manner as shall be provided by law." Again, the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States placed perpetual limitation upon Congress and also upon the States; for instance, "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisals, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any letter of nobility." Here then are limitations of power perpetual in their operation (or until the Constitution is changed,) both in the Federal and State constitution upon Congress and the State Legislatures. If therefore Conventions had the power to make restrictions for an indefinite period, surely they could for a definite specified time. At all events, the wise men who framed the Federal and State Constitutions thought they had such power and have undertaken to exercise it.

The first paragraph, ninth Section, first Article of the Constitution of the United States is as follows; "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed upon such importation not exceeding ten dollars on each person."—Section first, Article first of the amended Constitution of the State limits the power of the General Assembly for certain fixed periods of time.

The only remaining question is, have ordinances of a Convention the validity and binding effect as if they were incorporated and made a part of the Constitution. If they have not, then each and every ordinance passed by the late Convention may be repealed by any future Legislature, for all and every portion of its action is contained in ordinances and resolutions, no one of which has been made a part of the Constitution. To what monstrous conclusions would this lead us? The ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1861; the ordinance prohibiting slavery in North Carolina; the ordinance declaring what ordinances and laws are in force, and validating the acts of civil officers during the war: the ordinances recognizing the just debts of the State and prohibiting the payment of all public debts created or incurred in aid of the late rebellion, would be the subject of repeal by the General Assembly; and if the subject of repeal of course the subject of re-enactment, and thus we shall have nothing settled, and the public will be the victim of ever changing and inconsistent legislation. Great questions involving the peace, prosperity and even the very existence of society should be permanently settled and definitely understood. A proposition, leading to conclusions such as those I have described, would shock and alarm the public mind, already excited with anxiety as to the uncertain future. Entertaining the opinion that the Convention had the right to impose the restriction upon the action of the General Assembly which it has done, it is unnecessary that I should express an opinion upon the other question which has been presented, whether the act of the General Assembly does not contain provisions repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

STATE ITEMS.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for the Spring Visitations of 1867.

Goldsborough	March	5th
Kinston	"	8th
Newbern	"	10th
Beaufort	"	12th
Pugh's Chapel, Pitt County	"	15th
Trinity Church, Beaufort County	"	16th
Washington	"	17th
Zion Church " " "	"	19th
Bath " " "	"	20th
Durhams's Creek " "	"	21st
Middletown Hyde	"	24th
Plymouth	"	27th
St. Luke's Church, Washington Co.	"	28th
St. David's " "	"	31st
Edenton	April	3d
Hertford, Perquimans Co.	"	5th
Elizabeth City	"	7th
Lassiter's Chapel, Gates Co.	"	10th
Gatesville, " "	"	11th
Windsor, Bertie	"	14th
Woodville	"	15th
Murfreesborough	"	17th
Jackson	"	18th
Halifax (Good Friday	"	19th
Scotland Neck (Easter)	"	21st
Tarborough	"	23rd
Williamston	"	26th
Greenville	"	28th
Wilson	"	30th

——**MARINE DISASTER.**—A government transport, having on board about five hundred of the 49th U. S. colored troops, destined for the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear river, went ashore on the bar on Friday last. The troops were landed safely, but the vessel will prove a total loss.

——A panther, with her two cubs, attracted by the crying of an infant, suddenly made her entrance into the house of a Mr. Burnett, living near Black Mountain, a short while since.

——Mr. Robert M. Stokes has purchased the *Asheville News*, and so amended it as to make it the *Asheville News and Western Farmer*.

——The Charlotte *Times* says, one hundred and fifty houses have gone up in that city during the past year.

——The government has established a bonded warehouse in Wilmington, and Mr. J. Loeb has been appointed keeper. The *Dispatch* thinks this a good appointment and that the warehouse will be quite an accomodation to the importing merchants of that city.

——Bishop Atkinson, of this Diocese, preached at St. James Church, Wilmington, last sabbath, and confirmed about 20 persons.

——C. B. Mellett, Esq., of Fayetteville, has recently had built for the river trade a light draught steamer called the Marion.

——Quite an interesting revival of religion has been in progress for some time in the Methodist congregation in Newbern, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Willis. We observe that there is a daily prayer meeting held at the Baptist church in that city.

The Atlanta *New Era* contains the following from the pen of an eminent jurist of Georgia, on a matter of great interest at this time:

WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE AMENDMENT.—It is believed our people do not generally understand who are affected by the Constitutional Amendment and excluded from office, and from the ballot box by the late bill.

The following persons are excluded:

1st. All persons who before the war, were members of Congress, or officers of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

2d. All persons who, prior to the war, were executive, legislative or judicial officers of the State, and took the like oath, and engaged in the rebellion.

This embraces Governors, members of the Legislature, and judicial officers from a Judge of the Supreme Court down to a Justice of the Peace, who, at any time, held the office and took the oath and afterwards engaged in the rebellion.

Who, then, are not excluded? 1st. No one is excluded because he held an office under the Confederate States from President down, if he does not fall within one of the excluded classes above specified. The simple fact that he was a Confederate Senator or a Confederate General, or that he took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, does not exclude him.

2. No State or county officer is excluded on account of his having held the office and taken the oath and engaged in the rebellion, if he were not an executive, legislative or judicial officer; therefore, neither a lawyer, sheriff, clerk, tax collector, receiver, county treasurer, coroner, surveyor, constable or road commissioner is excluded.

3d. As no man under twenty one years of age, when the war began, held any such office as disqualified, and none of them took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States during the war, and as the war commenced nearly six years ago, no man in Georgia under twenty-seven years of age can be excluded.

4th. Militia officers are not excluded.

5th. The whole mass of our people who fall within none of the excluded classes above mentioned are free from the disqualification, and may vote and hold any office in the State without regard to the part they took in the war.

The health of Alexander H. Stephens is again reported to be failing rapidly.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5, P. M.

In the House, it was officially announced that the President had no communication to make.

In drawing seats, Stevens and Washburn were allowed to retain their old seats. The caucus nominees were all elected. Boynton was re-elected Chaplain. Among the nominees was Parson Brownlow.

A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed to equalize the pay of employees.

The Speaker announced that he would, on Thursday, appoint the committees on mileage and Credentials, and would hold the other committees subject to the order of the House.

In the Senate, several bills presented. Among them was one re-organizing the Supreme Court. They were all laid on the table, until the committees are appointed.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the President had no communication to make.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March, 5, P. M.

Mr. Cameron, in response to Mr. Seward, is reported to have said, that if Mr. Johnson had been a wise man, he would have signed the Reconstruction bill and gotten himself back into his old harness. He might then have been forgiven for some of the wrong done by him, during the last four months. It was now too late to forgive him.

The wool tariff goes into effect at once. But the Senate Finance Committee will report in favor of a suspension of ten days. The Secretary of the Treasury has not received a certified copy of the Bill.

The appropriation to pay Treasury Agents, who were appointed regardless of the test oath, was stricken out by the Conference Committee, previous to its passage.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 5, P. M.

5 20's of '62, with Coupons, $109⅞@$1.10. Gold $1.36⅛. Money 6@7.

Cotton dull, and heavy sales of 1.300 bales at 31.

Flour dull; State $8.50@$11.25.

Wheat heavy.

Corn active.

Pork bouyant $21,62@$22.

Lard heavy.

Whiskey quiet.

BALTIMORE, March 5, P. M.

Cotton lower; middling 30a30½

Flour unchanged; Southern Wheat scarce.

Corn, receipts small; demand good, 98@91.

Mess Pork, $21,63.

Sugar steady.

Whiskey irregular.

NEGROES VOTE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, March 5.

The negro vote in the Municipal election was taken separately. The election will be contested, provided the white republican vote added to the black poll, makes a plurality.

Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Sherman's and the Tenure of Office bills are officially published by the State Department as laws, to-day.

Mr. Seward publishes a circular letter, proposing a Peace Congress to the belligerents of the South American Republics, to be held here the first of April, with an armistice until the termination of the Conference.

STEAMER BURNED.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The Steamer "Andalusia" has been burned off Hatteras. Edward North, Purser, James McMullen, Engineer, Jacob Lockman, Pilot, and four passengers, are missing. The remainder were brought here by the "Manhattan."

ARREST OF A THIEF.

ST. LOUIS, March 6

A. W. Lee, who stole $40,000 in bonds from the Treasury Department, has been arrested here, with $33,000 in bonds and $4,000 in cash.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.

The Democrats hake carried the charter elections.

RADICAL MAYOR ELECTED.

ELMIRA, March 6.

The Radical mayor has been elected by 76 majority.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 6.

Gov. Brownlow has issued an order to organize a volunteer force, to serve three years under his command, to act as a militia police, to preserve peace and protect the people.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Gold $1,35½. Sterling 8¾. Sight 9.

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budded into breeches, "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie, "I've got in some tobacco."

The original part of the great city of London is comprised in an area smaller than that of Boston, Mass.

There is a waterfall in California two thousand feet high. It is not made of hair.

There are twelve daily newspapers in the city of San Francisco.

The Empire State has over 4,000 permanently insane persons.

Sentinels are still engaged in guarding Mr. Seward's residence.

The Baltimore City Council propose to insure each of the firemen for two thousand dollars against death by accident.

In Philadelphia several young men were arrested and locked up for lounging on the pavement in front of a church during service.

The Southern Relief Committee, in New York, announce that their subscriptions amount to $86,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS. ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

FARMERS MACHINERY.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL Machines needed by the Farmer and Planter, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Corn Mills, Cider Mills, H. L. Emery and Son's Universal Cotton Gin and Condenser, Horse Powers, Cotton and Hay Presses, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Iron and Steel of all kinds, at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
Hardware Store,
Jan 28-146-1t Newbern N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT OUR STORE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH

AT AUCTION,

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS:

2,000 lbs. Bright and dry Cuba Sugar.
1,000 " prime Mountain Butter.
1,000 " Manufactured Tobacco.
2,000 " prime Buckwheat.
500 yds. ¾ and 4-4 Bleached Cotton.
200 " Poplins and DeLanes.
50 lbs. Black Flax Tread.
10 gross best Lead Pencils.
25 dozen Spool Cotton.
8 dozen Wool and Felt Hats.
5 " Looking Glasses.
25 gross Shoe Strings.
5 " Whitmore's No. 10 Cotton Cards.
10 " Hoop Skirts.
500 prs. Men's, Women and Boys' Shoes.
15 new Saddles. 25 new Bridles.
8 setts Buggy Harness, single. 1 do double.
150 gallons old Mountain Dew Whiskey.
80 " old Scuppernong Wine.
20 " old Monongahela Whiskey.
Many other articles will be added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, March 2-175-3t

N. C. HAY.

20 BALES prime N. Carolina Hay in Store and for sale cheap.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.
Feb 25-171-tf

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.
RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,
and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall
JAMES M. TOWLES.
Feb20-165-tf Auctioneer.

AUCTION,

AND

GROCERY BUSINESS.

I HAVE AGAIN CONNECTED WITH MY FAMILY Grocery the auction business and solicit consignments of articles of every kind either at public or private Sale.

All business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to.

L. W. PECK.
Jan 28-146-2awd2m

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL

1867 ROAD. 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE, ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 86 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,
Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R & G R R.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES,

DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

NOW LANDING EX SCHOONER SUSANNA

193 hogsheads, } Bright New Crop Clayed
63 tierces, } Molasses,
11 barrels, } In Prime New Packages.

We offer the above for CASH at New York prices. Half of the cargo being already engaged, orders should be sent in promptly.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Feb 25-170-1w Wilmington, N. C.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.

Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Teirces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by
WILLARD & BRO'S.
mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school.
Address,
MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
mar 2-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75.000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

AS ASSIGNEES OF J. F. FOARD, WE SHALL SELL at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 15th. day of March 1867, *one hundred and eighty-two Shares* of the Capital Stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX. WALKER,
O. C. FARRAR,
J. D. WALKER
Feb 9-1867-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sauls, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{ SEAL. } In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, whichwill leave a scar.)

Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

Now THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

{ SEAL. } IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.

Feb 22-168-1m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Feb. 23d. 1867. }

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPPLY artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, have nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificates (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties, showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from these counties—to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell. The Sheriff of Caswell reported 2; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 3; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Feb 23-167-2w Governor of N. C.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
mar 2-175-tf

THE PIANIST'S ALBUM;

A COLLECTION OF

Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Four-Hand Pieces, Dances, &c.

A BRILLIANT SET OF PIANO FORTE GEMS.

SUITED to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with THE POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY. This new volume, being the third of the "HOME CIRCLE," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES in a convenient form. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, plain, $2 50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers, and mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

mar 1-174-tc

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.
Feb. 14—161-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care

Feb 4-3m.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

R. H. MAURY, J. L. MAURY, R. T. BROOKE

R. H. MAURY & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN STREET,

First House Below the Post Office,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Feb 7-155-3m.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	[illegible]
" Cape Fear	[illegible]
" Charlotte	[illegible]
" Lexington, at Graham	[illegible]
" Roxborough	[illegible]
" Wadesborough	[illegible]
" Thomasville	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]
" Commerce	[illegible]
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	[illegible]
" Yanceyville	[illegible]
Miners' and Planter's Bank	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	[illegible]
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	[illegible]
Greensborough Mutual	[illegible]
Virginia Bank Notes, about	[illegible]
South Carolina "	[illegible]
Georgia "	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Old Coupons	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	[illegible]
Old Sixes	[illegible]
Exchange on New York	[illegible]

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	[illegible]
" Charlotte	[illegible]
" Commerce	[illegible]
" Clarendon	8
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	[illegible]
" Lexington at Graham	[illegible]
" North Carolina	[illegible]
" Roxboro	[illegible]
" Thomasville	[illegible]
" Wadesboro	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	[illegible]
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	[illegible]
Merchants', Newbern	[illegible]
Miners' and Planters'	[illegible]
Virginia Bank notes, average	[illegible]
South Carolina "	[illegible]
Georgia "	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Old North Carolina Coupons	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	[illegible]
North Carolina 6's eleven Coupons on	[illegible]
Exchange on New York, ¼	

EDUCATIONAL.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

ESTABLISED IN 1856.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN ON Monday, the 18th of Feb. 1867, and continue twenty weeks. We can accommodate a few more borders. Application should be made immediately to secure admission.

This Institution is not sectarian; the creeds of all denominations are duly respected. Pupils are expected to attend the Church of which their parents are members.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. The young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, Miss Sallie J. Call, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

FACULTY.

REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M. Prest., and Prof. of Ancient Languages and Philosophy.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.

MRS. JULIA B. WILLIAMS, Teacher of English Literature and French.

MISS SALLIE J. CALL, Governess, Teacher of Musicand Painting.

MISS ELLEN WRIGHT, Teacher of Music.

MISS MARY M. RAWLS, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

TERMS, very moderate. For particulars send for a Circular.

Address,
REV. S. MILTON FROST,
Feb 6-155-2awlm President.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE CLOLLEGE.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad.

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, PRESIDENT,
Professor Belles Lettres.
REV. J. S. B. CLARKE, Chaplain,
and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy.
REV. JOSEPH H. RIDDICK,
Prof. Anc. Languages.
WILL. LOFTIN HARGRAVE, A. M.,
Professor Music and Modern Languages.
THOS. A. GATCH, A. M.,
Professor Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Miss BETTIE A. THACKSTON,
Higher English and Academic Department.
Miss E. ROSA THACKSTON,
Ornamental Department.
Miss LUCY A. FOSTER,
Piano.
Miss MARY A. CUNNINGHAM,
Piano.
Miss BLANCHE FENTRESS,
Piano and Guitar.
Miss AMANDA HICKS, Piano.
——— ——— Organ & Solfeggio.
——— ——— Matron.
Col. SIMON G. HAYS,
Domestic Department.
THOS C. HINES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed 23rd. day of December. The Spring Session opened the 1st. Wednesday in January, and will continue 20 weeks.

The success of this school has been without a parallel. A new building has just been completed, by which a large additional number can be accommodated. We are determined to make our pupils as comfortable as they can be made anywhere, and to afford them all the advantage for a thorough and extensive education, that can be found at any First-class Female College, North or South.

The location is a most delightful one. The Mineral Water is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. Even invalid young ladies may secure a thorough education, and at the same time the restoration of their health. Reference is made to every intelligent Physician in the State, as well as to the hundreds who have found relief here.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required.—*In the single item of dress parents can save 25 per cent. of the entire expense incurred by sending to Boarding Schools located in cities or villages.*—This Institution is certainly one of the cheapest and most easy of access in the Southern States.—Besides, it offers the most superior advantages in every respect.

For particulars address,
REV. C. B. RIDDICK,
Feb 2-151-6m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

SESSION of 1867 begins March 6th. Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
Jan 1-dwaswlm

HENDERSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

(ON RALEIGH & GASTON R. R.)

THE second session of this Institution will commence Monday, 21st. January, 1867.

Terms per session of 20 weeks [half in advance]

Primary Dept. [currency]	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

For Board in private families in the village, inclusive of washing, fuel and lights &c., per month, 16.50

The Principal will be assisted by Mr. Wm. J. Robards, of Granville Co., a thorough scholar, and experienced teacher.

For further particulars address,
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
Dec 31-3tswlm Principal.

Petersburg Index copy and forward bill to Mr. F.

LIME

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed	[illegible]
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro,	[illegible]
Do. " Hillsboro,	[illegible]
Do. " Raleigh,	[illegible]

Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
[illegible]
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS

And Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the General Assembly 1866-'67.

1. An Act to extend the present Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake.

2. An Act to enable the County Courts of Craven and Cumberland to extend their sessions. (Grants the privilege to the above counties of extending the terms of their County Courts from day to day until the business is disposed of, though it should extend beyond the time heretofore provided.)

3. An Act in relation to the County Courts of the County of Hyde. (Gives a majority of the magistrates, at the first Court after the 1st of January, in each year, to select five of their number to hold the Courts, three of whom shall have power to act.)

4. An Act to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent. bonds.

5. An Act to postpone the special term appointed for the County of Chowan, on the second Monday of December, 1866. (Postpones the time until the Wednesday after the first Monday of February, 1867, and grants the privilege of continuing the term two weeks if necessary.)

6. An Act to amend the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.

7. An Act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain Counties. (Gives the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the Counties of Alexander, Wilkes, Beaufort, Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland and Gaston, time until the first of March, 1867 to make settlement with the Public Treasurer.)

8. An Act to protect the people of Chatham County. (Allows the Sheriff of said County time, until the 1st of March, 1867, to settle taxes with the Public Treasurer.)

9. An Act to make valid the sale of the old Jail lot by the County Court of Edgecombe, and to secure the title to the purchaser, and to sell and purchase other lands for certain purposes. (Authorizes the Chairman of the County Court to make titles, and a majority of the Justices to sell and buy other lots for the purpose of building a Jail and stocks.)

10. An Act to amend Sec. 1st of Chapter 29th of the laws of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly of 1865-'66, relative to Roads, Ferries and Bridges. (Limits the age to forty-five instead of fifty years.)

11. An Act to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Alexander County. (Changes the time from the third Monday of March, June, September and December, to the first Monday in each of the above named months.)

12. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Yadkin County. (Changes the time from the first Monday in January, April, July and October, to the second Monday in the above named months.)

13. An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, of the late Confederate States armies, or the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

14. An Act to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company, No. 1, in the town of Fayetteville.

15. An Act in favor of K. P. Harris. (Authorizes the Clerks of the County Court of Cabarrus to make title to said Harris for old Jail.)

16. An Act to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records and other papers, of the several counties of the State, and for other purposes. (Amends so as to read "all petitions to declare the contents of a deed or will or any matter of record shall be filed within five years next after the ratification of this act.")

17. An Act to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company and the amendment thereto. (It legalizes all acts done by said Company under the old charter and amendments since the close of the war.)

18. An Act to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company.

19. An Act to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Company No. 1.

20. An Act for the relief of disabled soldiers. (Provides that when it is definitely ascertained that the artificial limbs cannot be made to be of service, then the applicant shall be entitled to receive the amount paid by the State for the limbs.)

21. An Act for the relief of James S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county. (Allows time until March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

22. An Act to embrace the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western N. C. R. R., and for other purposes. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer when it shall become his duty to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $50,000, under acts of 1854-'55, and 1860-'61, to mortgage an equal amount of State stock in the N. C. R. R., as collateral security, and authorizes the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. to issue bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest and to execute a mortgage to the purchaser of said bonds.)

23. An Act to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms. (Authorizes the Justices to order extra terms of the County Court when in their judgment the public interest requires it.)

24. An Act to change the name of the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company. (Changes the name to "The American Joint Stock and Trust Company.")

25. An Act to repeal all acts heretofore passed in relation to the incorporation of the town of Morganton, and to provide a substitute therefor.

26. An Act to allow fees to Justices of the Peace in Mecklenburg county, and to increase those of Constables in said county.

27. An Act for the construction of a bridge across Notla river in the County of Cherokee and for other purposes. (Authorizes Mr. Siler, the agent for the sale of Cherokee lands, to appropriate the sum of $3,000 for the construction of said bridge.)

28. An Act to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields in Chatham county, to some point on the N. C. R. R. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer to subscribe to said Company $600,000 and to give the mortgage on said Road and authorizes the President and Directors to issue the mortgaged bonds of said Company not to exceed $900,000, running 30 years or longer, in sums not less than $100 each, bearing 8 per cent. interest.)

29. An Act providing for the support of the Insane Asylum. (Appropriates the sum $40,000 for the support of the same for '66-'67 and '67-68, and the further sum of $5,000 for the repair of the buildings, fences, grounds, &c.

30. An Act to enable the Wil., Char. & Ruth., R. R. Co., to complete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennessee line. (Authorizes them to issue bonds and borrow money at not more than 8 per cent. and to mortgage the property of said road.)

31. An act to authorize the President and Directors of the Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company of the town of Fayetteville to borrow money to rebuild their factory.—(Authorizes said Company to borrow $30,000 and mortgage the property to pay the debt.)

32. An Act to amend the Charter of the town of Wilson.

33. An Act concerning appeals in criminal cases. (Any person convicted of capital felony and sentenced to death, and who is unable to give security for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the same shall be granted without security.)

34. An Act to incorporate the town of Durham in the county of Orange.

35. An Act to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

36. An Act to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

37. An Act for the relief of W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville county. (Allows time to the 15th of March 1867 to settle with the Public Treaseuer the balance of taxes due.

38. An Act to incorporate the Sturges Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

39. An Act to amend sec. 2nd of an act to incorporate the town of Marshall.

40. An Act to amend the 3rd section of the 97th chap. of the Revised Code entitled "Religious Societies." (Adds after the "to" at the end of the 8th line the words "take by devise," and repeals the proviso in said section, all of which only applies to St. James' church in the city of Wilmington.)

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A Resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and the report of the Public Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to have printed, in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly, a sufficient number of his message to supply each member with ten copies, and two hundred for the Executive Department, and the Public Treasurer a like number of his report.)

2. A Resolution to amend a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly. (So amends to above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and other report that may be necessary to have printed.)

3. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Gaston county. (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of certain ordinances. (Requires the Secretary of the State to have all the ordinances of 1865-66, now in force, printed with the laws of 1866-67.)

5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General of N. C., to inquire into the legality of the tax of 3 cents per lb. on cotton imposed by an act of the Congress of the United States.)

6. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proferred by the U. S. government. (Requests the Governor to communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State, and for each county to make provision to pay expenses of transportation of supplies as received for the poor and destitute.)

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed amendment as to the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

8. A Resolution concerning the per demi and mileage of the officers and members of this Legislature. (Stands the same as the last General Assembly.)

9. A Resolution to postpone the valuation of lands in this State. (Repeals so much of he Revenue law of 1866 as required a revaluation of lands in 1867.)

10. A Resolution in regard to Confederate soldiers detained in Northern prisons.—(Requests the Governor to inquire if any Confederate soldiers from N. C., are now detained in any Northern hospital or prison, unable from wounds, sickness or other cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.)

11. A Resolution providing for the payment of Sheriffs holding elections. (Allows the Sheriffs same pay on the vote of the new Constitution as is now allowed for the election of Governor, and the Public Treasurer to pay the same.)

12. A Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw, Senator from the 7th Senatorial District.—(Allows per diem from the time he arrived at Raleigh and not from the time he qualified, he having been prevented from qualifying sooner by extreme sickness.)

13. A Resolution in favor of the people in Lincoln Co., (allows the sheriff of said county until Feb. 15th. 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer.)

14. A Resolution in favor of the sheriff of Richmond County, (allows time until Feb. 1867 to settle taxes with the Public Treasurer.)

15. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to extend the provisions of the act granting amnesty and pardon.

16. A Resolution for the benefit of the sheriffs of Randolph, Yadkin and Bertie Counties (allows time until 1st March 1867 to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

17. A Resolution in favor of the sheriffs of Cumberland, Northampton, Wayne, Onslow, Moore and Caswell counties (allows time until March 1st. 1867 to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

18. A Resolution in regard to tax and for other purposes.

19. A Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and others.

20. Resolution for the relief of the Seth Jones' estate.

21. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. I. Judkins, (allows her the pay due her deceased husband to the 24th of December.)

22. Resolution for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, (appropriates $5,000.)

23. Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones.

24. Resolution in reference to the N. C. Railroad Company. (Appoints a committee, two on part of each House, to examine the books, inquire into the alledged abuses and general management and condition of said Road, with power to send for persons and papers and to report to the adjourned session of this General Assembly.)

25. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the citizens of North Carolina.

CAPTION OF THE ACTS

And Resolutions passed at the adjourned Session of the Legislature, Session 1866-67.

ACTS.

1. An Act to incorporate the Hoover Hill Mining Company.

2. An Act to construe an act, entitled "An Act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency," (applies to the date of the contract and not to the time it became due.)

3. An Act to amend the 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code, (makes the Cape Fear River bordering on Brunswick county, sufficient instead of a fence.)

4. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Jones county to sell a lot belonging to said county (authorizes the sale of the jail lot in Trenton.)

5. An Act to prevent the destruction of Ginseng, in the mountains of North Carolina, (punishes with a fine of $10 for every day or part of a day, and subject also to indictment for *misdemeanor*, to any person who may dig Ginseng between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of September.

6. An Act to amend the 5th chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Apprentices," (amends in 1st section by striking out the words "also the children of free negroes where the parents with whom such children may live do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupation, and all free base born children of color," after the word "Mother" in the 14th line, and insert, "and all base born children whose mothers man not have the means or ability to support them," in the 2nd section strikes out the words "if white, but if colored 'till twenty-one" after the words "eighteen," in 4th line.

7. An Act to incorporate the Bladen Manufacturing Company.

8. An Act to incorporate the Bladen Land Company.

9. An Act to change the time of holding the summer and winter terms of the county courts of Buncombe and Mitchell; (changes Mitchell to the 6th of Monday after the 4th Monday of July and December, and Buncombe to the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of July and December.")

10. An Act concerning the town of Warrenton.

11. An Act authorizing the Justices of Warren county to sell certain property, &c.

13. An Act to incorporate Union Camp ground in the county of Cleveland.

14. An Act to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company; (allows the county courts of Alamance and Chatham; a majority of the Justices being present, to subscribe to the capital stock of said road, provided it is submitted to the qualified voters of said counties and a majority of them vote "for subscription.")

15. An Act to require the Principal Clerks to index the Journals and Laws.

16. An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide hands to work the public roads," ratified the 4th August 1851 (also exempts ministers of the Gospel of every denomination having pastoral charges.)

17. An Act to revise and consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the indigent Insane.

18. An act to incorporate New Berne Lodge No. 245, A. Y. M.

19. An Act to repeal an Ordinance of the Convention to alter the time of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county (changes the time to the 2nd Monday in February, May, August and November.)

20. An act to authorize the Justices of the county of Cumberland to fund the interest due on its bonds issued in payment of its stocks in the Western Railroad.

21. An Act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest due on their bonds issued in payment for stock in the Western R. R.

22. An Act to repeal an ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, entitled "An Ordinance to change the time of elections in North Carolina and for other purposes," (changes the time back to the 1st Thursday in August.)

23. An Act for the relief of Henry Williams.

24. An Act to establish a criminal Court in the county of New Hanover, (establishes a Court with original jurisdiction over all crimes, misdemeanors and offences committed within the County of New Hanover.)

25. An Act to establish a criminal court in the county of Craven, (same jurisdiction &c., as New Hanover.)

26. An Act to amend the charter of the town of Murfreesboro' in the county of Hertford.

27. An Act to incorporate the South Union Manufacturing Company, of Richmond county.

28. An Act to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an Agricultural College. (Transfers the said scrip to the University at Chapel Hill.)

29. An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, (known as the Stay Law.)

30. An Act to incorporate "The Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Company."

31. An Act to amend the 122nd chapter of the Acts of 1858-59, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Bingham Coal Mining Company.

32. An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville Street Railroad Company.

33. An Act to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

34. An Act to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Wilmington.

35. An Act to incorporate the Lexington Mining Company.

36. An Act to amend an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified on the 27th day of February, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate salaries and fees, (repeals so much of said act as increases the fees of the clerks of the county and Superior courts and clerks M. E. 50 per cent. and re-establishes the fees for said officers as is set forth in chapter 102, revised code.

37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Greensboro Female College, in the County of Guilford.

38. An act to authorize the appointment of special magistrates for incorporated towns in Carteret county.

39. An act to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort.

40. An act to amend an act entitled "The North Carolina Joint Stock and Publishing Company."

41. An act to authorize certain counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Company.

42. An act to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, in the county of Edgecombe.

43. An act for the relief of the estate of L. O'B. Branch, deceased.

44. An act to incorporate the Tuckasegee Gold Mining Company.

45. An act to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company.

46. An act to incorporate the Rockford Male and Female Seminary, in the county of Surry.

47. An act to incorporate the St. Phillips Singing Society, in Newbern.

48. An act to incorporate Wilson Lodge, No. 226, of F. & A. M.

49. An act to incorporate Perquimans Male and Female Academy.

50. An act to incorporate the town of Nahunta, in the county of Wayne.

51. An act to incorporate the Pigeon River Minning and Manufacturing Company of Haywood county.

52. An act to incorporate Franklin Lodge No. 109, of F. and A. M., in the town of Beaufort.

53. An act to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing company.

54. An act to supply Artificial Arms to disabled soldiers and for other purposes.

55. An act to prevent the cutting and falling timber in Pigeon river, in Haywood county, above Killion's Bridge.

56. An act to incorporate the New Berne memorial association.

57. An act to amend the charter of Plaster Bank and Salt Works Railroad company (in last line of first section strike out "Confederate States," and insert "United States.")

58. An act to incorporate the Duplin Manufacturing Company.

59. An act to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 244 of F. and A. M., in the town of Monroe county of Union.

60. An act to incorporate the Board of Trade, of the city of New Berne.

61. An act to incorporate Jerusalem Lodge No. 95, of F. and A. M.

62. An act to incorporate the Wayne ville Baptist College in the county of Haywood.

63. An act to change the name of Wayne Female College (changes name to "Goldsboro Female College.")

64. An act to incorporate the New Market Foundry and Manufacturing Company, of Randolph county.

65. An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

66. An act to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors in the town of Wilson.

67. An act to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M., at Elizabeth city, North Carolina.

68. An act for the benefit of Daniel Johnson, Sr., of Bladen county.

69. An act to incorporate the town of Hookerton, in the county of Greene.

70. An act to enable the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to discharge its debts.

71. An act to extend the term of Chowan Superior Courts.

72. An act to abolish jury trials in the county court of Macon county.

73. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, creates the office of "Vice President."

74. An act to amend an act passed in 1833 to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, (authorizes said Company to construct branches of their Road.)

75. An act to authorize the Trustees of Vine Hill Academy, in the county of Halifax, to sell a part of the lands belonging to the institution.

76. An act to establish the dividing line between the towns of Salem and Winston.

77. An act to incorporate the Perquimans Steam Navigation Company.

78. An act to extend the sessions of the court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for the county of Wake; (gives the special court the power to continue the court from day to day until the business is disposed of, when in their judgement it becomes necessary.

79. An act to amend an act ratified the 1st day of February 1865, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk (fixes the salary at $750.)

80. An act for the benefit of the poor of the county of Bladen and for other purposes.

81. An act to incorporate Scotland Neck.

82. An act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

83. An act to amend the charter of the town of Hendersonville.

84. An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge company, Ratified December 11th 1866.

85. An act to extend the regular terms of the county court of Granville county—(Gives the power to Justices of the Peace, to extend their regular terms two weeks when it is in their judgement necessary to do so.)

86. An act to incorporate the North Western railroad company.

87. An act to enable the Western railroad company to extend its road across the North Carolina railroad to the Virginia line near Mount Airy in the county of Surry.

88. An act to incorporate the town of Franklinsville in the county of Randolph.

89. An act for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules, (makes the offender punishable with death for the first offence.)

90. An act to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Wilmington, N. Carolina.

91. An act to incorporate the "American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company."

92. An act authorizing the Commissioners of the town of Halifax, to grant the right of way through said town to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

93. An act to consolidate the Fire Companies in the city of Newbern.

94. An act to amend an act passed at the session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, A. D. 1866, chap. 58, entitled "An act to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them." (In addition to the remedy therein given, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay $100 to any person sueing for the same, one half to his own use, the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county where suit is brought.)

95. An act to amend "An act to incorporate and establish the Hillsboro' Academy," at Hillsboro, passed at the session of 1861.

96. An act to incorporate "The Kittrell's Springs Female College," in the county of Granville.

97. An act to raise revenue.

98. An act to incorporate "The Mecklenburg Female College," in the city of Charlotte.

99. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Table Rock Seminary in the county of Burke.

100. An act to authorize the sale of the Academy lot in the town of Elizabeth city.

101. An act to repeal "An act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road," and for other purposes.

102. An act to establish a freehold homestead for the citizens of the State. (Grants to any one possessed of a freehold, on petitioning to the county court, one hundred acres of land if in the country, and one acre if in a city or town; which shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted or cause of action, or other liability, (except taxes accruing,) made or contracted after the ratification of this act.)

103. An act to incorporate the Edinborough Medical College, in Robeson county.

104. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Manufacturing Company.

105. An act to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M. in the town of Smithville.

106. An act to incorporate Carolina Lodge, No. 141, F. & A. M. in the county of Anson.

107. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Lowell Colored School Society in the county of Washington.

108. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.

109. An act to amend the charter of the Cheoih Turnpike, so as to establish a ferry or bridge across the Tennessee river.

110. An act to incorporate the Wadesboro' Savings Institution.

111. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover.

112. An act to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice, (requires the Sheriff before selling property under execution to summon a justice of the peace and two freeholders, (when required to do so by the Defendant) who, after being duly sworn, shall assess the cash value of the articles levied on by the Sheriff, and if when offered for sale, said property fails to bring three fourths of said valuation, the Sheriff or other officer shall forbear, and return the papers with this endorsement—"No sale for want of fair competition among bidders.")

113. An act to amend the charter of Olin High School.

114. An act to set apart and make perpetual the McIntyre cemetery, in the county of Cumberland.

115. An act to authorize the consolidation of the securities of the State, held by the Literary Board and for other purposes.

116. An act to aid the Williamston and Tarboro R. R. Company.

117. An act to amend chapter 68 revised code, prescribing the duties of clerks in issuing marriage license. (Repeals so much of section 2, of said chapter as requires the clerk to take bond, also requires the clerk to give the names of the parents (when known) and also whether the parties are white or colored.

118. An act to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum company.

119. An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Jefferson, in the county of Ashe.

120. An act to incorporate the Olivia Quicksilver Mining company of Macon county.

121. An act to incorporate Centre Hill Lodge, No 260, F. and A. M., in the county of Chowan.

122. An act to incorporate Black Rock Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., in the county of Brunswick.

123 An act to authorize the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Company, to put said road under contract.

124. An act to amend section 4, of an act passed during the session of 1858 and '59, entitled "An act to authorize the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the Grand Falls of the Roanoke river, and to make sale of their real estate, water power and other privileges, between the town of Gaston and Weldon, in the State of North Carolina.

125. An act to amend an act concerning the Howard Gap Turnpike road, passed at the session of 1835, chapter 53.

126. An act to regulate taxation by the courts (requires the Justices of the several counties of the State, in laying taxes for county purposes, to impose taxes on all persons and subjects taxed by the State, in uniform proportion to the levies laid by the State.

127. An act to amend the act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th 1866.

128. An act to declare the Tar river through the county of Edgecombe, a water-course sufficient for a fence.

129. An act to prohibit the citizens of other States from fishing in Currituck Sound.

130. An act to permit the citizens of Currituck county to elect Commissioners of Wrecks.

131. An act to incorporate the Jones County Savings Institute.

132. An act authorizing the Chairman of the county court of Anson to sell certain lots in the town of Wadesboro.

133. An act extending the several terms of the county courts of Anson.

134. An act to pay jurors in capital cases; (allows same pay as jurors of regular pannel.)

135. An act to authorize the subscriptions of Lands, Bonds and Stocks to the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad.

136. An act to declare the Roanoke river a sufficient fence or protection for the side of all lands being immediately on its banks in Martin county.

137. An act to provide for including the value of stamps in the taxation of costs, authorizes the amount of stamps to be taxed in bill of costs.

138. An act to amend Sec. 12, Chap. 52, of the Revised Code, (so amended as to read, "at Louisburg," instead of "at the house of John Mallroy."

139. An act to amend an act, entiled "An act to establish Work-Houses or Houses of Correction, in the several counties of the State, ratified 2nd of March, 1866. (Allows several counties to unite in building said Houses, and at such point as may be determined upon by the Justices of all the counties combining, &c.)

140. An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, (said act is not to apply to debts or contracts made since May 1st, '65, or which may hereafter be made; it also extends to suits in equity, as well as to actions in law where the suit or action is founded on any contract or obligation entered into prior to May 1st, 1865.]

141. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Agricultural and Manufacturing Company.

142. An act to authorize a Special Court for the County of Wilson [Requires the Chairman of the County Court to call a special term of the County Court on or before 2nd Monday in April, 1867, to levy taxes for County purposes, &c.]

143. An act to protect certain interests of the Common Schools, and for other purposes

144 An act to protect landlords against insolvent tenants.

145. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Orphan Asylum.

146. An act to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for the payment of the debt of said city.

147. An act to authorize the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine growing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America.

148. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington Rail Way Bridge Company.

149. An act to authorize the incorporated towns and cities to establish systems of public schools.

150. An act to charter the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad.

151. An act to change the time of holding the courts in the 7th Judicial circuit. (Changed as follows:

Catawba, 2nd Monday of February and August.
Lincoln, 3rd " " " "
Gaston, 4th " " " "
Cleveland, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Polk, 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Rutherford, 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
McDowell, 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Burke, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Caldwell, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Watauga, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.

The *non-jury* terms of the county courts of said counties be held at the same time; and the jury terms of said counties be held as follows:

Catawba 2nd Monday of May and November.
Lincoln, 3rd " " " "
Gaston, 4th " " " "
Cleaveland, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Polk, 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Rutherford, 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
McDowell 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November
Burke, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Caldwell, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Watauga, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.

152. An act to extend the time for the return to the county court of the lands to be sold for taxes, (extends the time for the years 1867-68 to the 1st day of April of said years.)

153. An act to amend an act for the relief of landlords, ratified the 26th, January, 1863, and an act amendatory of the same, ratified the 28th day of May 1864.

154. An act to secure advances for agricultural purposes. (Gives to any person making advances to agriculturalists, a lien on the crop made that year in preference to all others. Provided an agreement in writing has been entered into before any advance has been made.

155. An act to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds.

156. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land Agency for the encouragement of immigration.

157. An act in regard to Standard Weights and measures (re-enacts 1st sec. 117th chap. Revised Code; and also allows citizens of this State to buy and sell grain by measure as may be agreed upon, and repeals so much of chapter 38, laws of 1856 and '57 as conflicts with this act.)

158. An act to secure a better drainage of the low lands on Lower Creek in the counties of Burke and Caldwell.

159. An act to grant amnesty and pardon to females (applies to those who made raids on Commissary and Quartermasters stores, county, State or Confederate States.)

160. An act to convert the debts due the State from the A. and N. C. R. R. company into capital (authorizes the Governor to subscribe the amount due the State from said company, to $1,800,000.)

161. An act to allow the representatives of W. H. Mans, dec'd., late sheriff of Pasquotank, to collect arrears of taxes.

162. An act to repeal part of the 14th section of the 26th chapter of the Revised Code (repeals so much of said section as requires the sum of $1 per share, to be paid into the clerks office, and only requires the necessary fees for obtaining letters patent or incorporation.)

163. An act for the assignment of certain rooms in the Capitol (sets apart the Geological room in the third story as an addition to the Library, the room in the north west corner of the Capital above the Senate chamber, to the literary board, and authorizes the commissioners of Public Buildings to set apart suitable rooms for the Comptroller, Keeper of the Capitol, and for weights and measures.)

164. An act to incorporate the National Loan and Trust Company.

165. An act to incorporate the Flat Swamp Lock creek and Evans creek canal company of the county of Cumberland.

166. An act to incorporate the Charlotte water works.

167. An act supplemental to, and explanatory of an act passed at this General Assembly, entitled, "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt," (amends by giving the Plaintiff in actions of Tort his writ of *capias ad respondendum*, and shall only apply to actions of debts, assumpsit and covenants or actions *ex-contractu*.

168. An act to incorporate the colored Educational Association of North Carolina.

169. An act to harmonize and give through freight and travel without the expense of transfer on the different railroads in this State (authorize the Directors of the various railroads to enter into such agreement and terms with each other as to secure through freight and travel; and also authorzies them to make such connections with the roads of Tennessee and Georgia, so as not to be detrimental to the roads and seaports of this State.

170. An act to authorize the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated city or town in this State to enforce the collection of fines and penalties (authorizes said officers to order persons who may be fined in obedience to any ordinance of said corporation, and who refuse to pay said fines to work on the streets or other public works.

171. An act for the relief of purchasers of vacant land in Macon county (allows persons who have heretofore entered lands in Macon county until Jan. 1st 1869, to have said lands surveyed and procure grants.)

172. An act amendatory of an act passed at this session of the General Assembly, and ratified the 12th Feb. 1867. To change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein and for other purposes (imposes a fine of $500 or imprisonment at the discretion of the court or any clerk, sheriff, constable or other officer for issuing or executing any writ contrary to the meaning of the Stay Law.

173. An act to incorporate the town of Columbia in the county of Tyrell.

174. An act to empower the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the Revenue.

175. An act in regard to Burke square and other public property in the city of Raleigh.

176. an act for the relief of executors, administrators, &c.

177. An act to provide for the collection and payment into the Treasury of moneys due by paying patients in the Insane Asylum.

178. An act authorizing the county courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Washington and Tyrell counties to elect county officers.

179. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to improve the public road from Taylersville to Boone by way of Russell's Gap and Holloman's Ford.

180. An act relating to Wills, Deeds and other papers destroyed in the late war.

181. An act supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly entitled "an act to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad company (authorizes the President and Directors to issue mortgage bonds.

182. An act to incorporate the Rockingham and Henry Railroad company.

183. An act to incorporate the Greensboro' and Dan River railroad company.

184. An act to incorporate the Wiccacon Lodge, No. 240, A. Y. M.

185. An act to increase the capital stock of the Clarendon Bridge company

186. An act to authorise the county of Cumberland and the town of Fayetteville to issue bonds for their indebtedness.

187. An act for the relief of the county court clerk of the county of Beaufort.

188. An act to authorize the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Robeson county to appoint a special magistrate for said county.

189 An act to incorporate the Key-Stone Publishing company in the city of Raleigh.

190. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Immigration company.

191. An act to incorporate the Rocky Point Academy, in the county of New Hanover.

192. An act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond

193. An act to incorporate the American Industrial Association of North Carolina.

194. An act to incorporate Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South.

195. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence R. R. company.

196. An act to amend sec. 3, chap. 7, of Revised Code (in all cases where suits are brought in conformity to the provisions of said chapter, when the Plaintiff in the attachment is a non-resident or beyond the process of the court, then the Defendant may institute suit against one or all of the sureties of the bond required by said section, for the recovery of damages for the wrongful sueing out such attachments, without primarily instituting suit against the Plaintiff in such attachment.)

197. An act to enable the Buncombe Turnpike company to subscribe the stock in their road to the Western N. C. R. R.

198. An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. company.

199. An act supplemental to "An act to empower the county court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms (so amended as to allow the Justices of the special court the power to order such extra terms.)

200. An act to change the mode of appointing Auctioneers.

201. An act to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of crude turpentine, in the town of Fayetteville.

202. An act to incorporate the Neuse River Ferry Company

203. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the construction of a bridge across the Nottlee River and for other purposes," ratified Dec. 21st, 1866.

204. An act to repeal an act of 1865-66 to establish a Board of Navigation for the port of Ocracoke and Hatteras inlets and its waters, [repeals the act above recited.]

205. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Planters Benefit Association.

206. An act to amend Sec. 6, chap. 4 of an act passed in 1866, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood. [Amends by prolonging the time until January 1st, 1868, to have their marriages recorded.

207. An act authorizing the formation of the Durham North Carolina Industrial Association in the county of Orange.

208. An act to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R.

209. An act relating to debts contracted during the late war [Requires the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to investigate all claims against the State, and ascertain what debts were created during the war, other than for war purposes, and report to the next General Assembly.

210. An act to establish a free ferry across the Pamlico river, opposite the town of Washington, in Beaufort county.

211. An act to authorize a public road from the town of Shelby to the South Carolina line, and the construction of a toll-bridge and draw across Broad river.

212. An act giving the County and Superior Courts authority to sentence criminals to work the public roads.

213. An act to amend chap. 42 Private Laws, 1866, (changes name to "The American Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company.

214. An act restoring to married women their common law right of dower.

215. An act in relation to weights and measures.

216. An act to authorize the Chairman of the County Court to sell the old jail lot in the town of Kinston.

217. An act to incorporate Crane's Creek Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M. in Moore County.

218. An act to authorize the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake County to re-form their financial system.

219. An act to stay executions in Courts of Record. [Stays all executions rendered in any Court previous to May 1865, until the Spring Term, 1868, of the Courts in which said judgments were rendered.

220. An act to construe an act entitled "An act to secure the maintenance of bastard children and the payment of fines and costs in conviction in criminal cases," ratfied 2nd March 1866, (requires that the indenture binding such apprentices shall be assigned on the part of the State by the presiding judge or justice of the Court ordering the same, and by the master receiving such apprentices.)

221. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to lay off, locate and establish a Road from the town of Statesville in the county of Iredell to the town of Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes."—Ratified the 22nd February, 1861. [Strikes out the names of Sidney Stokes, deceased, Stephen Brunet, A. W. Pauneson, and John Davidson, and inserts R. W. Freeland, John Green, Azel Sharpe, Benjamin Kilby and Thomas Watt.

222. An act to incorporate the Rocky Point Manufacturing Company in the County of Cumberland.

223. An act to amend an act ratified the 23rd Dec. 1864, to authorize attachments against corporations, [requires any corporation against which any attachment may have been sued out to repay the property attached.]

224. An act to incorporate the Raleigh Memorial Association.

225. An act to incorporate the Cranberry Mining and Manufacturing Company.

226. An act to extend the limits of the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county.

227. An act to provide for keeping up a public road near Sampson Mountain.

228. An act to amend an act to encourage the raising of Sheep in the Counties of Watauga and Ashe, ratified January 28th, 1861, [so amended in section first as to include the Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Mitchell, Burke, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Macon, Madison and Haywood.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of the sheriffs of Union, Orange and Brunswick counties, and the tax collectors of Wayne and Johnston counties.

2. Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler, agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds.

3. Resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick, executrix of the late Judge John M. Dick. (Authorizes the Pub. Treas. to pay $360, the amount due in 1860.)

4. Resolution in favor of J. J. Ketchum, Elisha Davis of Wilkes county, and others.

5. Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ counsel in certain cases.

6. Resolution in favor of the county of Stanley. (Authorizes Public Treasurer to loan said county $8000.

7 Resolution in favor of R. H. S. Bond, sheriff of Gates county.

8. Resolution sending commissioners to Washington for certain purposes.

9. Resolution providing for marking and protecting the graves of North Carolina soldiers in Oak Wood Cemetery, Virginia.

10. Resolution in favor of W. H. Perkins, Tax Collector of Pitt county.

11. Resolution in favor of the city of Raleigh.

12. Resolution for the relief of Culpeper Austin sheriff of Union county.

13. Resolution in favor of William Gordon.

14 Resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freight on supplies furnished by Benevolent Societies.

15. Resolution authorizing the committee on Finance to burn Treasury notes and coupons in Comptroller's office.

16 Resolution in favor of Hon. A. S. Merriman.

17. Resolution in favor of State Librarian.

18. Resolution for the relief of W. S. Mason.

19. Resolution in favor of the Memorial Association of the city of Raleigh. (Appropriates $1500)

20. Resolution in favor of W. B. March and John Peebles, of Davie county.

21. Resolution concerning mileage coming to and returning from adjourned sessions

22. Resolution relative to weights and measures, (authorizes the Governor to set apart an unoccupied room in the capitol for the weights, measures, &c., and if he cannot get a room in the capitol suitable, to have the old arsenal fitted up for that purpose, and to appoint a suitable person to take charge thereof at a salary of not more than $200.

23. Resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Rex Hospital Fund.

24. Resolution providing for commutation to soldiers who have lost arms in the military service.

25. Resolution to increase the pay of Governor's messenger, (increases the pay to $300 per annum.

26. Resolution in favor of soldiers maimed in the late war.

27. Resolution in favor of Horton J. Reavis.

28. Resolution in favor of Mary M. Transou.

29. Resolutions in favor of Tereasa Bell.

30. Resolution to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the county of Halifax.

31. Resolution in regard to Sheriffs and tax collectors, (allows all Sheriffs and tax collectors, until March 15th, to settle with the Public Treasurer.)

32. Resolution concerning the printing of laws and journals of this General Assembly, (requires Secretary of State to have the laws and journals of this present session printed and distributed and not to wait until the next adjourned session.)

33. Resolution in favor of J. L. Withers and James H. White.

34. Resolution in regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

35. Resolution in favor of the Attorney General.

36. Resolution in favor of Jas. H. White.

37. Resolution in favor of the joint select committee in the affairs of the N. C. R. R. Company. [Allows the same per diem as members of the Legislature, for the time engaged.]

38. Resolution in reference to disabled soldiers. [Allows $70 to those who have lost both eyes, and when a leg or arm has been paralized so as to become useless. [Allows $70 for leg and $50 for arm.

39. Resolution in favor of William Patterson, late Sheriff of Alamance county.

40. Resolution in favor of Hon. David Outlaw, Senator from Bertie.

41. Resolution concerning joint select committee on N. C. R. R. company,

42. Resolution in favor of Jesse B. Lee, late sheriff of Currituck county.

43. Resolution authorizing the publication of the report of Dr. M. A. Curtis, on the Botany of North Carolina.

44. Resolution in favor of the representatives of D. F. Bagley late sheriff of Perquimans county.

45. Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases.

46. Resolution in favor of P. M. Neal and W. T. P. Vance.

47. Resolution to ascertain the name and number of wounded and disabled officers and soldiers residing in this State. The name and number of the widows of officers and soldiers killed or died in the service, and the number and ages of their children.

48. Resolution in regard to repairs on the Executive Mansion.

49. Resolution in regard to printing the reports of railroad and other companies.

50. Resolution calling a National Convention.

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